Cal/4

VII/207

The Calcutta University Calendar.

1861-62

(1861) (1864--)

Subject :- Education/University Calendar

Place :- Calcutta

Year - 1861

I.

Calcutta University Calendar

1861.

MAY.

1	W	
2	T	
3	F	
4	S	
5	S	
6	M	
7	T	
8	W	
9	T	
10	F	
11	S	
12	S	
13	M	Hol. H. Ben. Coll.
14	T	
15	W	Pres. Coll. Sum. vac. commences.
16	T	
17	F	Sum. vac. Govt. Coll. Lo. Beng.
18	S	
19	S	
20	M	Bp. Coll. vac. for 10 days.
21	T	
22	W	Hol. H. Ben. Coll.
23	T	
24	F	Queen's Birthday.
25	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
26	S	
27	M	
28	T	
29	W	
30	T	
31	F	

JUNE.

1	S	Pres. and C. E. Coll. Session begins.
2	S	
3	M	
4	T	
5	W	
6	T	
7	F	
8	S	
9	S	
10	M	
11	T	
12	W	
13	T	
14	F	
15	S	Med. Coll. Session begins.
16	S	
17	M	Ag. Coll. Midsum. Exms. begin.
18	T	Hol. H. Ben. Coll.
19	W	Mud. Coll. vac. for 5 days.
20	T	
21	F	
22	S	Hol. H. Ben. Coll.
23	S	
24	M	
25	T	
26	W	
27	T	
28	F	Mud. Coll. Hol.
29	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
30	S	

JULY.

1	M	Ag. Coll. and St. P. Sch. Midsum. vac. for 7 days.
2	T	
3	W	
4	T	
5	F	
6	S	
7	S	
8	M	St. P. Sch. Midsum. Term begins.
9	T	
10	W	Med. Coll. Hol. Mohurrum vac. Mud. Coll.
11	T	
12	F	
13	S	
14	S	
15	M	
16	T	
17	W	
18	T	Med. and Ben. Coll. Hol.
19	F	
20	S	
21	S	
22	M	
23	T	
24	W	Mud. Coll. Mohurrum vac. closes.
25	T	
26	F	
27	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
28	S	
29	M	
30	T	
31	W	

AUGUST.

1	T	Bp. Coll. vac. for 45 days : Ag. Coll. autumnal
2	F	term begins.
3	S	
4	S	
5	M	Dov. Coll. vac. for one week.
6	T	
7	W	
8	T	
9	F	
10	S	
11	S	
12	M	
13	T	Hol. H. Ben. Coll.
14	W	2nd Term ends, Q. C. C.
15	T	
16	F	
17	S	
18	S	
19	M	
20	T	Hol. H. Ben. Coll.
21	W	
22	T	
23	F	
24	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
25	S	
26	M	
27	T	Mud. Coll. Hol.
28	W	Med. and Ben. Coll. Hol.
29	T	
30	F	
31	S	

SEPTEMBER.

1	✠	Founder's day, St. P. Sch.
2	M	3rd Term begins, Q. C. C.
3	T	Med. Coll. Hol.
4	W	Mud. Coll. Hol.
5	T	
6	F	
7	S	
8	✠	
9	M	
10	T	
11	W	Hol. H. Ben. Coll.
12	T	
13	F	
14	S	
15	✠	
16	M	
17	T	Hol. H. Ben. Coll.
18	W	Mud. Coll. Hol.
19	T	
20	F	
21	S	
22	✠	
23	M	Mud. Coll. Hol.
24	T	
25	W	
26	T	
27	F	St. P. Sch. Michaelmas vac. for one week.
28	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
29	✠	
30	M	

OCTOBER.

1	T	
2	W	
3	T	
4	F	St. P. Sch. Michaelmas Term begins.
5	S	
6	S	
7	M	
8	T	Med. Coll. vac. for 14 days.
9	W	
10	T	
11	F	
12	S	
13	S	
14	M	
15	T	
16	W	
17	T	
18	F	Ben Coll. vac. for 15 days closes.
19	S	
20	S	
21	M	
22	T	
23	W	
24	T	
25	F	
26	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
27	S	
28	M	
29	T	
30	W	
31	T	Hol. H. Ben. Coll.

NOVEMBER.

1	F	Hol. H. for 4 days. Ben. Coll.
2	S	Med. Coll. Hol.
3	S	
4	M	
5	T	Hol. St. P. Sch.
6	W	
7	T	
8	F	
9	S	
10	S	
11	M	Hol. H. for 3 days Ben. Coll.
12	T	
13	W	
14	T	
15	F	
16	S	
17	S	
18	M	Last day for notice to the Registrar by Candi-
19	T	dates for Entrance and First Examination.
20	W	
21	T	
22	F	
23	S	
24	S	
25	M	
26	T	
27	W	
28	T	
29	F	
30	S	Meeting of Syndicate.

DECEMBER.

1	♆	
2	M	Entrance and First Examinations in Arts begin.
3	T	
4	W	
5	T	
6	F	
7	S	Dov. Coll. vac. for 5 weeks.
8	♆	
9	M	Vac. for 30 days Govt. Coll. Lo. Ben.
10	T	
11	W	
12	T	
13	F	
14	S	
15	♆	
16	M	Hol. H. Ben. Coll.
17	T	
18	W	
19	T	[ends, Q. C. C.
20	F	Ag. Coll. Christmas vac. begins. 3rd Term
21	S	
22	♆	[candidates.
23	M	Last day for notice by B. A., B. L. and L. L.
24	T	Christmas vac. for 7 days Med. Coll.
25	W	Christmas Day.
26	T	
27	F	
28	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
29	♆	
30	M	
31	T	

JANUARY.

1	W	New Year's day
2	T	
3	F	
4	S	
5	S	
6	M	B. A., B. L., L. L. Examination begins.
7	T	
8	W	
9	T	St. P. Sch. Lent Term begins.
10	F	Session opens Govt. Coll. Lo. Beng.
11	S	
12	S	
13	M	
14	T	
15	W	
16	T	
17	F	
18	S	
19	S	
20	M	1st Term begins, Q. C. C,
21	T	
22	W	
23	T	[ends.
24	F	Calcutta University founded 1857, Bp. Coll. vac
25	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
26	S	
27	M	
28	T	
29	W	
30	T	Hol. H. Ben. Coll.
31	F	

FEBRUARY.

1	S	Ag. Coll. Spring Term.
2	S	
3	M	Med. Coll. Hol.
4	T	Hol. H. General Holiday.
5	W	
6	T	
7	F	
8	S	
9	S	
10	M	
11	T	
12	W	
13	T	
14	F	Mud. Coll. Hol.
15	S	
16	S	
17	M	
18	T	
19	W	
20	T	
21	F	
22	S	Meeting of Syndicate, and Annual Meeting of [the Senate.
23	S	
24	M	
25	T	Mud. Coll. Hol. for 2 days.
26	W	
27	T	
28	F	Hol. Dov. Coll.

MARCH.

1	S	
2	☉	
3	M	
4	T	
5	W	
6	T	
7	F	
8	S	
9	☉	
10	M	
11	T	
12	W	Hol. H. for 4 days. Ben. Coll.
13	T	
14	F	
15	S	
16	☉	
17	M	
18	T	
19	W	
20	T	
21	F	
22	S	
23	☉	
24	M	
25	T	
26	W	
27	T	Dov. Coll. vac. for 10 days.
28	F	Good Friday. St. P. Sch. vac. for one week
29	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
30	☉	
31	M	

APRIL.

1	T	
2	W	
3	T	
4	F	
5	S	
6	S	
7	M	
8	T	Hol. H. Lo. Ben.
9	W	
10	T	
11	F	
12	S	Hol. H. Lo. Ben.
13	S	
14	M	
15	T	Med. and C. E. Coll. vac. begins.
16	W	
17	T	
18	F	
19	S	
20	S	
21	M	
22	T	
23	W	
24	T	
25	F	
26	S	
27	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
28	M	
29	T	
30	W	

II.

ACT OF INCORPORATION,

ACT No. II. OF 1857,

Passed on the 24th January, 1857.

AN ACT TO ESTABLISH AND INCORPORATE AN UNIVERSITY AT CALCUTTA.

Preamble.

WHEREAS, for the better encouragement of Her Majesty's subjects of all classes and denominations within the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal and other parts of India in the pursuit of a regular and liberal course of education, it has been determined to establish an University at Calcutta, for the purpose of ascertaining, by means of examination, the persons who have acquired proficiency in different branches of Literature, Science and Art, and of rewarding them by Academical Degrees, as evidence of their respective attainments, and marks of honor proportioned thereunto; and whereas, for effectuating the purposes aforesaid, it is expedient that

such University should be incorporated: It is enacted as follows: (that is to say)—

Incorporation.

I. The following persons, namely,

The Right Honorable CHARLES JOHN VISCOUNT CANNING,
Governor-General of India,

The Honorable JOHN RUSSELL COLVIN,
Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces,

The Honorable FREDERICK JAMES HALLIDAY,
Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

The Honorable Sir JAMES WILLIAM COLVILE, Knight,
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature in Bengal,

The Right Reverend DANIEL WILSON,
Doctor of Divinity, Bishop of Calcutta,

The Honorable GEORGE ANSON, General,
Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in India,

The Honorable JOSEPH ALEXANDER DORIN,
Member of the Supreme Council of India,

The Honorable JOHN LOW, Major-General,
Companion of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath,
Member of the Supreme Council of India,

The Honorable JOHN PETER GRANT,
Member of the Supreme Council of India,

The Honorable BARNES PEACOCK,
Member of the Supreme Council of India,

CHARLES ALLEN, Esquire,
Member of the Legislative Council of India,

HENRY RICKETTS, Esquire,
Provisional Member of the Supreme Council of India,

CHARLES BINNY TREVOR, Esquire,
Judge of the Sudder Court in Bengal,

Prince GHOLAM MUHAMMUD,

WILLIAM RITCHIE, Esquire,
Advocate-General in Bengal,

CECIL BEADON, Esquire,
Secretary to the Government of India,

Colonel HENRY GOODWYN, of the Bengal Engineers,
Chief Engineer in Bengal,

WILLIAM GORDON YOUNG, Esquire,
Director of Public Instruction in Bengal,

Lieutenant-Colonel WILLIAM ERSKINE BAKER,
of the Bengal Engineers,
Secretary to the Government of India,

Lieutenant-Colonel ANDREW SCOTT WAUGH,
of the Bengal Engineers,
Surveyor-General of India,

KENNETH MACKINNON, Esquire,
Doctor in Medicine,

HODGSON PRATT, Esquire,
Inspector of Schools in Bengal,

HENRY WALKER, Esquire,
Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in the Medical College of Bengal,

THOMAS THOMSON, Esquire,
Doctor in Medicine, Superintendent of the Botanical Garden at Calcutta,

FREDERICK JOHN MOUAT, Esquire,
Doctor in Medicine, and Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons,

Lieutenant WILLIAM NASSAU LEES,
of the Bengal Infantry,

The Reverend WILLIAM KAY,
Doctor of Divinity,
Principal of Bishop's College,

The Reverend ALEXANDER DUFF,
Doctor of Divinity,

THOMAS OLDHAM, Esquire,
Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India,

HENRY WOODROW, Esquire,
Inspector of Schools in Bengal,

LEONIDAS CLINT, Esquire,
Principal of the Presidency College,

PROSONNO COOMAR TAGORE,
Clerk Assistant of the Legislative Council of India,

RAMAPERSHAD ROY,
Government Pleader in the Sudder Court of Bengal,

The Reverend JAMES OGILVIE,
Master of Arts,

The Reverend JOSEPH MULLENS,
Bachelor of Arts,
Moulavy MUHAMMUD WUJEEH,
Principal of the Calcutta Mudrasah,
ISHWAR CHUNDRA BIDYA SAGUR,
Principal of the Sanskrit College of Calcutta,
RAMGOPAUL GHOSE,
Formerly Member of the Council of Education,
ALEXANDER GRANT, Esquire,
Apothecary to the East India Company,
HENRY STEWART REID, Esquire,
Director of Public Instruction in the North-Western Provinces,

being the first Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the said University, and all the persons who may hereafter become or be appointed to be Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor or Fellows as hereinafter mentioned, so long as they shall continue to be such Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellows, are hereby constituted and declared to be one Body Politic and Corporate by the name of the University of Calcutta; and such Body Politic shall by such name have perpetual succession, and shall have a common seal, and by such name shall sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, and answer and be answered unto, in every Court of Justice within the territories in the possession and under the Government of the East India Company.

Power to hold and dispose of property.

II. The said Body Corporate shall be able and capable in law to take, purchase, and hold any property, moveable

or immoveable, which may become vested in it for the purposes of the said University by virtue of any purchase, grant, testamentary disposition, or otherwise; and shall be able and capable in law to grant, demise, alien, or otherwise dispose of, all or any of the property, moveable or immoveable, belonging to the said University; and also to do all other matters incidental or appertaining to a Body Corporate.

Constitution of Body Corporate.

III. The said Body Corporate shall consist of one Chancellor, one Vice-Chancellor, and such number of ex-officio and other Fellows as the Governor-General of India in Council hath already appointed, or shall from time to time, by any order published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, hereafter appoint; and the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall constitute the Senate of the said University.

Senate.

Provided that if any person being Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellow of the said University, shall leave India without the intention of returning thereto, his office shall thereupon become vacant.

Chancellor.

IV. The Governor-General of India for the time being shall be the Chancellor of the said University, and the first Chancellor shall be the Right Honorable Charles John Viscount Canning.

Vice-Chancellor.

V. The first Vice-Chancellor of the said University shall be Sir James William Colvile, Knight. The office of Vice-Chancellor shall be held for two years only; and the Vice-Chancellor hereinbefore nominated shall go out of office on the first

day of January, 1859. Whenever a vacancy shall occur in the office of Vice-Chancellor of the said University by death, resignation, departure from India, effluxion of time, or otherwise, the Governor-General of India in Council shall, by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*, nominate a fit and proper person, being one of the Fellows of the said University, to be Vice-Chancellor in the room of the person occasioning such vacancy. Provided that on any vacancy in the said office which shall occur by effluxion of time, the Governor-General of India in Council shall have power to reappoint the Vice-Chancellor hereinbefore nominated or any future Vice-Chancellor to such office.

Fellows.

VI. the Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal or of any Court of Judicature hereafter to be constituted to or in which the powers of the said Supreme Court may be transferred or vested, the Bishop of Calcutta and the Members of the Supreme Council of India, all for the time being, shall be ex-officio Fellows of the said University. The whole number of the Fellows of the said University exclusive of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor for the time being, shall never be less than thirty; and whenever the number of the said Fellows, exclusive as aforesaid, shall by death, resignation, departure from India, or otherwise, be reduced below thirty, the Governor-General of India in Council shall forthwith, by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*, nominate so many fit and proper persons to be Fellows of the said

University as, with the then Fellows of the said University, shall make the number of such Fellows, exclusive as aforesaid, thirty. But nothing herein contained shall prevent the Governor-General of India in Council from nominating more than thirty persons to be Fellows of the said University if he shall see fit.

The appointment of Fellow may be cancelled.

VII. The Governor-General of India in Council may cancel the appointment of any person already appointed, or hereafter to be appointed a Fellow of the University, and as soon as such order is notified in the *Gazette*, the person so appointed shall cease to be a Fellow.

Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows to superintend the affairs of the University.

VIII. The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall have the entire management of and superintendence over the affairs, concerns and property of the said University; and in all cases unprovided for by this Act, it shall be lawful for the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows to act in such manner as shall appear to them best calculated to promote the purposes intended by the said University.

Bye-Laws.

The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have full power from time to time to make and alter any bye-laws and regulations (so as the same be not repugnant to law or to the general objects and provisions of this Act) touching the examination for degrees and the granting of the same; and touching the examination for honors and the granting of marks of honor for a higher proficiency in the different branches of Literature, Science, and Art; and touching

the qualifications of the candidates for degrees and the previous course of instruction to be followed by them, and the preliminary examinations to be submitted to by them; and touching the mode and time of convening the meetings of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows; and, in general, touching all other matters whatever regarding the said University. And all such bye-laws and regulations, when reduced into writing, and after the common seal of the said University shall have been affixed thereto, shall be binding upon all persons, members of the said University, and all candidates for degrees to be conferred by the same, provided such bye-laws and regulations shall have been first submitted to and shall have received the approval of the Governor-General of India in Council.

Meetings of the Senate.

IX. All questions which shall come before the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, shall be decided at a meeting of the Senate by the majority of the members present; and the Chairman at any such meeting shall have a vote, and, in case of an equality of votes, a second or casting vote. No question shall be decided at any meeting, unless the Chancellor, or Vice-Chancellor, and five Fellows, or, in the absence of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor, unless six Fellows at the least, shall be present at the time of the decision. At every meeting of the Senate, the Chancellor, or in his absence the Vice-Chancellor, shall preside as Chairman; and, in the absence of both, a Chairman shall be chosen by the Fellows present or the major part of them.

X. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall have full power from time to time to appoint, and, as they shall see occasion, to remove all Examiners, Officers, and servants of the said University.

Appointment and removal of Examiners and Officers.

XI. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, shall have power, after examination, to confer the several degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Licentiate of Medicine, Doctor of Medicine, and Master of Civil Engineering; they shall also have power, after examination, to confer upon the candidates for the said several degrees, marks of honor for a high degree of proficiency in the different branches of Literature, Science, and Art, according to rules to be determined by the bye-laws to be from time to time made by them under the power in that behalf given to them by this Act.

Power to confer degrees.

XII. Except by special order of the Senate, no person shall be admitted as a candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Licentiate of Medicine, Doctor of Medicine, or Master of Civil Engineering, unless he shall present to the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows, a certificate from one of the Institutions authorized in that behalf by the Governor-General of India in Council, to the effect that he has completed the course of instruction prescribed by the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the said University, in the

Qualification for admission of Candidates for degrees.

bye-laws to be made by them under the power in that behalf given by this Act.

Examination for degrees.

XIII. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall cause an examination for degrees to be held at least once in every year; on every such examination the candidates shall be examined either by Examiners appointed for the purpose from among the Fellows by the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows, or by other Examiners so to be appointed; and on every such examination, the candidates, whether candidates for an ordinary degree or for a degree with honors, shall be examined on as many subjects and in such manner as the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall appoint.

Grant of degrees.

XIV. At the conclusion of every examination of the candidates, the Examiners shall declare the name of every candidate whom they shall have deemed entitled to any of the said degrees, and his proficiency in relation to other candidates; and also the honors which he may have gained in respect of his proficiency in that department of knowledge in which he is about to graduate; and he shall receive from the said Chancellor a certificate, under the seal of the said University of Calcutta and signed by the said Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, in which the particulars so stated shall be declared.

Fees.

XV. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have power to charge such reasonable fees for the degrees to be conferred by them, and upon admission into the said

University and for continuance therein, as they, with the approbation of the Governor-General of India in Council, shall from time to time see fit to impose. Such fees shall be carried to one General Fee Fund for the payment of expenses of the said University, under the directions and regulations of the Governor-General of India in Council, to whom the accounts of income and expenditure of the said University shall once in every year be submitted for such examination and audit as the said Governor-General of India in Council may direct.

Annual accounts.

Act No. XLVII. of 1860,

Passed on the 6th October, 1860.

An Act for giving to the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay the power of conferring Degrees in addition to those mentioned in Acts II. XXII. and XXVII. of 1857.

Whereas it is expedient to give to the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay established under Acts II., XXII. and XXVII. of 1857, the power of conferring Degrees other than the Degrees in that Act expressly provided for. It is enacted as follows :—

Preamble.

I. It shall be competent to the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay respectively, to confer such Degrees, and to grant such Diplomas or Licenses in respect of De-

Power of Universities to confer Degrees.

grees, as the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of any such University shall have appointed or shall appoint by any Bye-laws or Regulations made and passed or to be made or passed by them in the manner provided in the said Acts and submitted to and approved by the Governor-General in Council as far as regards the University of Calcutta, or by the Governor in Council of Madras or Bombay as regards the Universities of Madras and Bombay respectively.

Construction.

II. All the provisions contained in the said Acts II. XXII. and XXVII. of 1857, with respect to the Degrees therein mentioned and to the examinations for those Degrees shall apply to any Degrees which may be conferred under this Act and to the examinations for such Degrees.

III.

BYE-LAWS.

THE SENATE.

THE Senate* as constituted by Act No. II. of 1857, shall meet ordinarily once a year, on the fourth Saturday in† February, and at other times when convened by the Vice-Chancellor.

The Vice-Chancellor shall convene a meeting of the Senate on the requisition of any six of the Members.

Nine Members of the Senate shall constitute a quorum, and all questions shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the Members present.

THE FACULTIES.

The Senate shall be divided into four Faculties, namely, Art, Law, Medicine, and Engineering. Every Member of the Senate shall be a Member of one Faculty at least, and any Member of the Senate may be a Member of more than one Faculty.

The Faculties shall be appointed by the Senate at its Annual Meeting.

* By the 8th Section of Act No. II. of 1857, the Senate has power to make and alter Bye-laws and Regulations, subject to the approval of the Governor-General of India in Council.

† The Syndicate have the power to alter all dates.

Each Faculty shall elect its own President. Every Meeting of a Faculty shall be convened by its President, or in his absence, by the Senior Fellow belonging to that Faculty.

If any Faculty omit to elect a President for one month after its appointment, or after a vacancy occurs, the Vice-Chancellor may appoint any Member of such Faculty to be its President.

Three Members of any Faculty shall constitute a quorum of that Faculty.

THE SYNDICATE.

The Executive Government of the University shall be vested in a Syndicate, consisting of the Vice-Chancellor and six of the Fellows who shall be elected for one year by the several Faculties, in the following proportions :—

Three by the Faculty of Arts.
One by the Faculty of Law.
One by the Faculty of Medicine.
One by the Faculty of Engineering.

The elections to take place within one month before the Annual Meeting of the Senate, and the names of the persons to be elected to be declared at such Meeting.

The Syndicate shall meet ordinarily once a month, and at other times when convened by the Vice-Chancellor.

All the elected Members of the Syndicate must be resident in or near Calcutta, and if any such Member

is absent from Calcutta for more than three months, his place shall become vacant.

On every vacancy in the Syndicate, caused by death, resignation, absence from Calcutta, or otherwise, the Faculty, by whom the Member causing the vacancy was elected, shall proceed to elect a new Member for the remainder of the current year.

If any Faculty omit to elect a Member of the Syndicate within one month after a vacancy occurs, the Vice-Chancellor may appoint one from among the Members of that Faculty.

Four Members of the Syndicate shall constitute a quorum, and all questions shall be decided by a Majority of the votes of the Members present.

The Vice-Chancellor, or, in his absence, the Senior* Fellow present shall preside at all Meetings of the Syndicate, and if the votes, including that of the President, are equally divided, the President shall have a casting vote.

It shall be the duty of the Syndicate to appoint, and if necessary, to remove the Examiners and all other Officers of the University, except the Registrar; to order Examinations in conformity with the Regulations; and to fix the times at which they shall be held to grant Degrees, Honors, and Rewards; to keep the Accounts of the University; and to correspond on the

* The ex-officio Fellows of the University are always the Senior Fellows in order of official precedence. The seniority of the other Fellows mentioned in the Act of Incorporation is according to the order in which their names appear there. The seniority of all other Fellows is according to the date and order of their appointment.

business of the University with the Government and all other authorities and persons.

During the year, between the Annual Meetings of the Senate, the Syndicate may appoint any Member of the Senate to any one or more of the Faculties, and may transfer any Member from one Faculty to another.

The Syndicate shall from time to time frame such Bye-laws and Regulations as may be necessary, subject to the approval of the Senate. Each Faculty shall report on any subject that may be referred to it by the Syndicate.

Any Faculty, or any Member, or number of Members of the Senate, may make any recommendation to the Syndicate, and may propose any Bye-Law or Regulation for the consideration of the Syndicate.

The decision of the Syndicate on any such recommendation or proposition, or any matter whatever, may be brought before the Senate by any Member of the Senate at one of its Meetings, and the Senate may approve, revise, or modify any such decision, or may direct the Syndicate to review it.

No question shall be considered by the Senate that has not, in the first instance, been considered and decided on by the Syndicate.

THE REGISTRAR.

The Registrar shall be appointed by the Senate. He shall be appointed for two years only, but at the

end of that term he may be re-appointed. If a vacancy occurs in this office between two Annual Meetings of the Senate, a Special Meeting of the Senate shall be convened for the purpose of appointing a Registrar, and in the meanwhile the Syndicate may appoint a Registrar *pro-tempore*.

The Registrar shall be the custodian of the Records, Library, Common Seal, and such other property of the University as the Syndicate shall commit to his charge.

All Meetings of the Senate, the Syndicate, and the Faculties, shall be convened through the Registrar, who shall keep a record of the proceedings of such Meetings.

IV.
REGULATIONS.

ARTS.
ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

1. The Entrance Examination shall take place once a year, and shall commence on the first Monday in December.

2. The chief Examination will be held in Calcutta, but Candidates may be examined at any of the undermentioned places, viz., Berhampore, Kishnagur, Dacca, Chittagong, Cuttack, Bhaugulpore, Patna, Benares, Agra, Delhi, Bareilly, Ajmere, Lahore, Colombo, Hooghly, Saugor, and any other places hereafter to be appointed by the Syndicate.

3. No Candidate shall be admitted to the Entrance Examination, unless he shall have completed his sixteenth year, but any one above the age of sixteen may be a Candidate wherever he may have been educated.

4. Candidates may send in their applications, with a certificate in the form (A),* either direct to the Regis-

* FORM A.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University:

I am, &c.

Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate.

Name.
Age.
Religion.
Race (i. e. nation, tribe, &c. &c.)
Where educated.
Present position (i. e. at School or present occupation.)
Town or village, where resident.
Names of Father or guardian.
Where to be examined.
Language in which, besides English, to be examined.

trar, or to any Local Officer recognized by the Syndicate; but all such applications must be lodged with the Registrar at least fourteen days before the Examination begins.

5. A fee of five Rupees shall be paid by each Candidate, and no Candidate shall be examined unless he have previously paid this fee, either to the Registrar, or to some Local Officer recognized by the Syndicate. If a Candidate fail to pass the Examination, the fee shall not be returned to him. He may be admitted to any one or more subsequent Entrance Examinations, on payment of a like fee of five Rupees for each Examination.

6. The Examinations shall be conducted by means of printed papers, which shall be the same for all places in the interior as for Calcutta.

7. Candidates for Entrance shall be examined in the following subjects:—

I. LANGUAGES.

Two of the following Languages, of which English must be one, viz.:—

CERTIFICATE.

This certificate is to be signed by the Principal or Head Master of the College or School at which the Candidate has been or is being educated, or, if not educated at a College or School, by the Deputy Inspector of Schools of the District in which he resides.

I certify that the abovenamed Candidate has, to the best of my belief, attained the age of 16 years, that I know nothing against his moral character, and that he has signed the above in my presence on this day.

(Signed)

The 18 }

English.

Greek.	Bengali.
Latin.	Oorya.
Arabic.	Hindi.
Persian.	Urdu.
Hebrew.	Burmese.
Sanskrit.	Armenian.

Any other language may at any time be added to this list by the Syndicate.

Candidates shall be examined in each of the Languages in both Prose and Poetry, the subjects being selected by the Syndicate at least one year and a half previous to the Examination, from any approved classical or standard works or authors, such as the following :—

English.

Pope, Cowper, Scott, Campbell, Addison, Johnson, Goldsmith, Southey, DeFoe.

Greek.

Homer, Xenophon.

Latin.

Horace, Virgil, Sallust, Cæsar, Livy, Cicero.

Hebrew.

Book of Genesis.

Arabic.

Alif Lailah, Nafhat-al-Yaman.

Persian.

Gulistan, Bostan, Yusuf-o-Zulaikha, Akhlah-i-Mushini, Anvari Suhaili.

Sanskrit.

Raghuvansa, Kamaru Sambhava.

Bengali.

Tota Itihas, Life of Raja Krishna Chunder Roy, Arabian Nights, Ramayan.

Oorya.

Hitopadesh.

Hindi.

The Ramayan.

Urdu.

Bagh-o-Bahar and Ikhwan-oos-Safa.

The papers in each Language shall include Questions on Grammar and Idiom.

Easy sentences in each of the Languages in which the Candidate is examined shall be given for translation into the other Language.

*II. HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

The outlines of General History as contained in the first part of Marshman's Brief Survey, and the outlines of Indian History as contained in Murray's History of India to the end of the year 1815.

A general knowledge of Geography, and a more detailed knowledge of the Geography of India.

*III. MATHEMATICS.

ARITHMETIC.

The four Simple Rules; Vulgar and Decimal Fractions; Reduction; Practice; Proportion; Simple Interest; and Extraction of the Square Root.

ALGEBRA.

Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, and Division of Algebraical quantities; Proportion; Simple Equations.

GEOMETRY.

The first four† books of Euclid, with such easy deductions and applications as arise directly out of those books.

All answers in each branch shall be given in English except when otherwise specified.

8. The Examination of the Candidates shall extend over four days, and shall be held in the morning from 10 to 1 and in the afternoon from 1½ to 4½.

9. At the close of each day's Examination, at any of the places in the interior above mentioned, the

*Candidates for the Entrance Examination in 1861, may give their answers in Branches II. III. in any living language in which they are examined.

† Only three books of Euclid are required for the Entrance Examination of December, 1861.

answers of each Candidate shall be sealed up by the local officer recognized by the Syndicate, and forwarded immediately to the Registrar.

10. On the morning of the fourth Monday after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of such Candidates as have passed, arranged by the Examiners in two divisions, each in alphabetical order, and to every such Candidate shall be given a certificate in the form (B).*

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

1. Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, shall be required to have passed the Entrance Examination, and to pass two subsequent examinations, one to be called the First Examination in Arts, and the other, the B. A. Examination.†

2. The Degree of B. A. shall not be conferred on any Candidate within four academical years from the time of his passing the Entrance Examination.

* FORM (B.)

University of Calcutta.

I certify that ——— duly passed the Entrance Examination held in the month of ——— 18 , and has been placed in the ——— division.

(Signed)

The 18 } *Registrar.*

† Candidates who have passed the Entrance Examination in or before April, 1858, may be admitted to the single B. A. Examination, prescribed by the former regulations, either in January 1861, or January 1862, on producing the certificates required by those Regulations. After 1862, the single Examination shall be discontinued, and no Candidate shall be admitted to the B. A. Degree, who shall not have passed the two Examinations prescribed by the new Regulations.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

3. The First Examination in Arts shall take place once a year, and shall commence on the first Monday in December.

4. The chief Examination will be held in Calcutta, but Candidates may be examined at any of the undermentioned places, viz., Berhampore, Kishnaghur, Dacca, Chittagong, Cuttack, Bhaugulpore, Patna, Benares, Agra, Delhi, Bareilly, Ajmere, Lahore, Colombo, Hooghly, Saugor and any other places hereinafter to be appointed by the Syndicate.

5. No Candidate shall be admitted to this Examination within two academical years from the time of his passing the Entrance Examination, or unless he produce satisfactory testimonials from the authorities of any of the Colleges or Schools affiliated to the University (1) of moral character and (2) of having prosecuted during the period that has elapsed since his passing the Entrance Examination a Course of Study in any one or more of such Institutions.*

6. Any person who has passed the Entrance Examination at either of the Universities of Madras and Bombay, may be admitted to this Examination, provided he shall produce satisfactory testimony that he is of good moral character, and that he has prosecuted, during the period that has elapsed since his passing the Entrance Examination, a regular Course of Study in any of the institutions affiliated to either of those Universities.

* The Syndicate have power to make exceptions to this rule in favour of Deputy Inspectors of Schools and School Masters.

7. Candidates may send in their applications, with a certificate in the form (C),* either direct to the Registrar or to any Local officer recognised by the Syndicate; but all such applications must be lodged with

* FORM (C.)

To the Registrar of the University of Calcutta.

Sir,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing First Examination in Arts. In addition to the necessary subjects, I offer to be examined in the language.

I am, &c. &c.

Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate.

Age, ...
Race (i. e. nation, tribe &c. &c.,) .....
Religion, ...
Present occupation, ...
Date of Entrance, ...
Where to be examined, ...

PERIOD, OR PERIODS, OF STUDY, SINCE PASSING THE ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

Affiliated Institution, or Institutions, at which Candidate has studied.	Period, or periods, of continuous study.	Signature of Principal, or Head Master, of affiliated Institution.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the above named Candidate has satisfied me, by the production of the Registrar's Certificate, that he has passed the Entrance Examination of the University of ———, that I know nothing against his moral character; and that I believe the above account to be true.

This Certificate to be signed by a Principal or Head Master of an affiliated Institution.

(Signed) ———

the Registrar at least fourteen days before the Examination begins.

8. A fee of ten Rupees shall be paid by each Candidate. No Candidate shall be admitted to the Examination unless he have previously paid this fee to the Registrar. If a Candidate fail to pass the Examination, the fee shall not be returned to him. He may be admitted to any one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of ten Rupees for each Examination

9. The Examination shall be conducted by means of printed papers only.

10. Candidates shall be examined in the following subjects ;—

I. LANGUAGES.*

Two of the following languages, of which English must be one

ENGLISH.

Greek.	Bengali.
Latin.	Oorya.
Hebrew.	Hindi.
Arabic.	Urdu.
Persian.	Burmese
Sanskrit.	Armenian.

Any other language may, at any time, be added to this list by the Syndicate.

Candidates shall be examined in each of the languages in both Prose and Poetry, the Subjects to be selected by the Syndicate at least two years previous to the Examination from any approved Classical or Standard works or authors.

The papers in each language shall include questions on Grammar and Idiom.

* The Examination in Languages will be such as to test a lower degree of competency than what is required for the B. A. degree.

Sentences in each of the languages in which the Candidate is examined, shall be given for translation into the other language.

II. HISTORY.

The History of England, including that of British India to the end of the year 1815.

The Historical questions will include the geography of the countries to which they refer.

III. MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

Arithmetic.

Algebra.

Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication and Division of Algebraical quantities.

Simple and Quadratic Equations and questions producing them.

Algebraical Proportion and Variation, Permutations and Combinations.

Arithmetical and Geometrical Progression, Binomial Theorem.

Simple and Compound Interest, Discount and Annuities for terms of years.

The nature and use of Logarithms.

Geometry.

Euclid.—The first four books, the sixth book and the eleventh book to Prop. XXI. with deductions.

Plane Trigonometry.

As far as the solution of all cases of plane Triangles.

Mechanics.

Composition and Resolution of forces.

The Mechanical Powers.

The Centre of Gravity.

IV. MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

Mental Philosophy, as contained in Abercrombie. Moral Philosophy, as contained in Abercrombie.

The Syndicate have the power, after communication with the Faculty of Arts, to appoint, two years previous to the Examination,

such appropriate text books for Examination in particular subjects as they may deem expedient.

11. Candidates shall not be approved by the Examiners unless they shew a competent knowledge in each of the above-mentioned branches of Examination.

12. The Examination of the Candidates shall extend over five days and shall be held in the morning from 10 to 1 and in the afternoon from 1½ to 4½.

13. On the morning of the fourth Monday after the Examination, the Examiners shall arrange in two divisions, the first in the order of merit and the second in alphabetical order, such of the Candidates as have passed, and to each successful Candidate shall be given a Certificate, in the form (D)* signed by the Registrar.

B. A. DEGREE EXAMINATION.

14. The B. A. Degree Examination shall take place once a year, shall commence in the first week in January, and shall be held only in Calcutta.

15. No Candidate shall be admitted to this Examination within one academical year from the time of his passing the first Examination in Arts; or unless he produce satisfactory testimonials from the authorities of any of the Colleges or Schools affiliated to this University (1) of moral character and (2) of having

* FORM (D.)

University of Calcutta.

I certify that ——— duly passed the First Examination in Arts, held in ——— 18 and has been placed in the ——— division.

(Signed)

Registrar.

The 18

prosecuted for a period of at least one year, after passing the first Examination in Arts, a course of study in any such Institution.

16. Applications must be made, and Certificates, in the form (E),* forwarded to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the Examination begins.

* FORM (E.)

To the Registrar of the University of Calcutta.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts. In addition to the necessary subjects, I offer to be examined in the language.

I am, &c., &c.

Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate.

Age, ...
Date of Entrance, ...
Date of passing First Examination, ...
Race (i. e. nation, tribe, &c., &c.,) .....
Religion, ...
Present occupation, ...

PERIOD, OR PERIODS, OF STUDY SINCE PASSING THE FIRST EXAMINATION.

Affiliated Institution, or Institutions, at which Candidate has studied.	Period, or periods, of continuous study.	Signature of Principal, or Head Master, of affiliated Institution.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the abovenamed Candidate has satisfied me, by the production of the Registrar's certificate, that he has passed the First Examination in Arts of the University of Calcutta; that I know nothing against his moral character; and that I believe the above account to be true.

This Certificate to be signed by a Principal or Head Master of an affiliated Institution.

(Signed) ———

17. A fee of twenty Rupees shall be paid by each Candidate. No Candidate shall be admitted to the Examination unless he have previously paid this fee to the Registrar. If a candidate fail to pass the Examination, the fee shall not be returned. He may be admitted to any one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of twenty Rupees for each Examination.

18. The Examination shall be conducted by means of printed papers only.

19. Candidates shall be examined in the following Subjects :—

I. LANGUAGES.

Two of the following Languages, of which English must be one :—

English.

Greek.	Bengali.
Latin.	Oorya.
Hebrew.	Hindi.
Arabic.	Urdu.
Persian.	Burmese.
Sanskrit.	Armenian.

Any other language may at any time be added to this list by the Syndicate.

Candidates shall be examined in each of the Languages in both Prose and Poetry, the subjects being selected by the Syndicate, two years previous to the Examination, from any approved classical or standard works or authors, such as the following :—

English.

Milton, Shakespeare, Dryden, Pope, Young, Thomson, Bacon, Swift, Addison, Johnson, Goldsmith, Burke, Southey, Macaulay.

Greek.

Homer, Sophocles, Euripides, Herodotus, Thucydides, Xenophon, Demosthenes, Plato,

LATIN.

Virgil, Horace, Cæsar, Cicero, Livy, Tacitus.

HEBREW.

ARABIC.

Alif Lailah, Nafhat-al-Yaman, Ikhwan-al-Safa, Soyuti's Tarikh-al-Kholfa, Tarikh Yamini.

PERSIAN.

Sekandar Nameh, Gulistan, Dewan of Hafiz, Akhlaqi-Jalali (or Nasiri,) Dewan of Orfi, Abu-al-Fazl's Letters.

SANSKRIT.

Raghuvansa, Kumara Sambhava, Kiratarjuniya, Viracharita, Uttaracharita, Mudrarakshasa.

BENGALI.

Batrish Singhasan, Purush Parikhya, Probodh Chandrika, Mahabharat, Ramayan, Meghaduta, Sakantala, Annada Mangal.

ORYA.

Hitopodesh and Batrish Singhasan.

HINDI.

Ramayan, and Shabhabilas.

URDU.

Bagh-o-bahar; Davani-Souda (Kâssidas.)

The papers in each language shall include questions on Grammar and Idiom.

Sentences in each of the Languages in which the Candidate is examined shall be given for translation into the other Language.

II. HISTORY.

The Principles of historic evidence, as treated in Isaac Taylor's two works on the subject, or other similar books.

Elphinstone's History of India.

Ancient History, with special reference to the History of Greece to the death of Alexander, the History of Rome to the death of Augustus, and the History of the Jews.

The Historical Questions will include the geography of the countries to which they refer.

III. MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

Geometry.

Conic sections, treated Geometrically.

Mechanics.

The general laws of Motion.

The motion of falling bodies in free space and down inclined planes.

Hydrostatics, Hydraulics, and Pneumatics.

Pressure of liquids and gases; equal diffusion of pressure and variation as the depth.

Specific Gravity.

Description and explanation of the barometer, siphon, common pump, forcing-pump, air-pump, and steam-engine.

Optics.

a. Reflection and Refraction at plane and spherical surfaces. Dispersion of Light. The Rainbow. The Sextant. Lenses. The Telescope. The Eye.

Astronomy.

Elementary knowledge* of the Solar System, including the phenomena of Eclipses.

IV. PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

Chemistry.

Chambers' Chemistry, omitting Organic Chemistry.

Animal Physiology.

As contained in the first Part of Knox's translation of Milne Edwards's Zoology.

Physical Geography.

Physical Geography, as contained in Hughes.

V. MENTAL AND MORAL SCIENCE.

Logic.

The Elements of Logic as contained in Whately.

Moral Philosophy.

Moral Philosophy as contained in Wayland and Abercrombie.

Mental Philosophy.

Mental Philosophy as contained in Abercrombie and Dr. Payne.

* By this is meant a knowledge of Descriptive as distinguished from Practical and Physical Astronomy.

20. Candidates shall not be approved by the Examiners, unless they show a competent knowledge in each of the above-mentioned branches of Examination.

21. The Examination of the Candidates shall extend over six days, and shall be held in the morning from 10 to 1 and in the afternoon from 1½ to 4½.

22. On the morning of the fourth Monday after the Examination, the Examiners shall arrange in two divisions, the first in the order of merit, the second in alphabetical order such of the Candidates as shall have passed

HONORS.

23. Any Candidate who has passed the Examination for the degree of B. A. provided he has not delayed proceeding to the Examination for that degree more than five years from the date of passing the Entrance Examination may be examined for Honors in any one or more of the following branches :—

1.—Languages.

2.—History.

3.—Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

4.—Natural History and Physical Science.

5.—Mental and Moral Science.

24. Candidates for Honors must give notice to the Registrar within one week after the declaration

of the result of the B. A. Examination, specifying the branch or branches in which they desire to be examined.

25. I. Candidates for Honors in Languages shall be examined in Latin and Greek, or in English and Arabic, or in English and Sanskrit.

The subjects of Examination shall be as follows:—

IN GREEK AND LATIN.

Homer—The last twelve books of the Iliad, and the First six books of the Odyssey.

Æschylus—Seven against Thebes, and Persæ.

Sophocles—Œdipus Coloneus, and Antigone.

Euripides—Hippolytus, and Bacchæ.

Aristophanes,—the Knights.

Herodotus,—Books VIII., IX.

Thucydides,—Books II., VI., VII.

Plato,—Protagoras, and Gorgias.

Aristotle,—The First Three Books and the Fifth Book of the Nicomachean Ethics.

Demosthenes,—on the Crown, and against Midias.

Plautus,—Miles Gloriosus and Menæchmi.

Terence,—Adelphi and Phormio.

Lucretius,—Book I.

Virgil.

Horace.

Juvenal,—Sat. 3, 10.

Cicero,—De Oratore, the Academics, and the orations Pro Plancio and Pro Murenâ.

Livy, Books XXI., XXII., XXIII.

Tacitus,—the Histories.

IN ENGLISH.

A range of subjects equivalent to that in Latin or Greek, to be selected by the Syndicate two years before the Examination.

IN ARABIC.

Alif Lailah, Nafhat-al-Yaman, Ikhwan-al-Safa, Tarikh-al Kholfa, Tarikh Yamini, Hamasah, Maqamat Hariri (one-half), Dewan Ibn Fariz.

SANSKRIT.

Raghuvansa, Kumara Sambhava, Kiratarjuniya, Sisupa lavadha, Viracharita, Uttaracharita, Mudrarakshasa, Sakantala, Kadambari, Part I.

The Examination shall include translation into the Vernacular Language of the Candidate, and re-translation from his Vernacular into the Language or Languages selected. It shall also include Composition in his Vernacular upon questions arising out of the authors selected for Examination. The Candidates will also be examined in Comparative Grammar and Philology, and the principles of Composition.

The Examination shall be so conducted as to test the exact and critical acquaintance of the Candidates with the subjects selected by the Syndicate, and also their general acquaintance with the literature of the Languages in which they are examined.

26. II. Candidates for Honors in History shall be examined in the following subjects:—

History of a period, to be announced by the Syndicate two years before the Examination, including Constitutional Law, Manners, Literature and Geography in its bearing on History.

Ethnology.

History of modern civilization.

Constitutional History and Law of England.

An English Essay on an historical Subject.

Political Economy.

27. III. Candidates for Honors in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy shall be examined in the following subjects:—

Algebra, including the theory of Equations.

Analytical Geometry (Plane and Solid).

Differential and Integral Calculus.
Spherical Trigonometry.
Statics and Dynamics.
Hydrostatics.
Hydraulics and Pneumatics.
Optics.
Astronomy.

28. IV. Candidates for Honors in Natural History and Physical Science shall be examined in the following subjects :—

Zoology and Animal Physiology.
Botany and Vegetable Physiology.
Geology and Mineralogy.
Chemistry.
Electricity, Galvanism and Magnetism.
Meteorology.
Physical Geography.

29. V. Candidates for Honors in Mental and Moral Science shall be examined in the following subjects :—

Logic.
Philosophy of Rhetoric.
Natural Theology.
Moral Philosophy.
Mental Philosophy.

30. They shall also be examined in one at least of the following subjects, to be selected by the Candidate himself :—

Philosophy of the Inductive Sciences.
Elements of Jurisprudence.
Philosophy of Education.
Evidences of Revealed Religion, as contained in Butler's Analogy and Paley's Evidences.

31. The Examination for Honors shall take place in the following order, beginning in the first week of March: Languages; Mathematics and Natural Philosophy; Natural History and Physical Science; Mental and Moral Science.

32. The Examiners shall publish, in the week following each Examination for Honors, a list of the Candidates who acquit themselves to their satisfaction, in order of proficiency, and in three classes. Candidates shall be bracketed together, unless the Examiners are of opinion that there is a clear difference between them.

33. In determining the relative position of Candidates for Honors in the several branches, the Examiners shall have regard to their proficiency in the corresponding subjects at the B. A. Examination.

34. The first Student of the first class in each branch shall receive a Gold Medal and a Prize of Books to the value of one hundred Rupees, and the second Student of the first class in each branch shall receive a Silver Medal, and a Prize of Books to the value of one hundred Rupees.

MASTER OF ARTS.

35. Every person who, immediately after passing the B. A. Examination, obtains Honors in any one or more of the above-mentioned five branches of know-

ledge, shall be entitled to the Degree of Master of Arts without further Examination or fee.

36. Any other Graduate of this or any other Indian University, or of any of the Universities of the United Kingdom, may be admitted to the Examination for the Degree of M. A. on payment of a fee of fifty Rupees.

37. No Special Examination will be held, but the Candidate must pass the Honor Examination in at least one of the prescribed branches of knowledge. He must give notice in writing to the Registrar, in or before the first week of February, of his intention to enter for the Examination, specifying the branch in which he desires to be examined. He must, at the same time, furnish a Certificate of having received the Degree of B. A.

38. Every Candidate for the Degree of M. A., is expected to possess a competent knowledge of every subject included in the branch in which he is examined.

39. If a Candidate fail to pass the Examination, the fee shall not be returned to him. He may be admitted to any one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of fifty Rupees on each occasion.

40. The names of the successful Candidates for the Degree of M. A. shall be published in an alphabetical list, and each successful Candidate shall receive, with his Degree, a Certificate setting forth the branch in which he was examined.

LICENTIATE IN LAW.

1. The Examination for the Degree of Licentiate in Law shall take place once a year, shall commence on the first Monday in January; and shall be held only in Calcutta.

2. No* Candidate shall be admitted to the Degree of Licentiate in Law until after the expiration of two academical years from the time of his passing the First Examination in Arts, and until he produce Certificates of having attended lectures in some School of Law, recognised by the Syndicate, for a period of two years in the whole.

3. Every Candidate must apply to the Registrar, in the form (F,)† at least fourteen days before the

* Special provision (to expire after January, 1863) is made for those students, who in the session 1859-60 were, or at any previous time had been members of the Law Classes of the Presidency College. All such shall be admitted to the Examination for the Degree of Licentiate in Law on the production of a Certificate that they have attended during a period of two years in the whole at the Lectures delivered in the Law Department of the Presidency College. The result of such Examination shall be recorded, but the Degree itself shall not be conferred until the Candidate shall have passed the First Examination in Arts.

† FORM (F.)

To the Registrar of the University of Calcutta.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Licentiate in Law.

I am, &c., &c.

PARTICULARS TO BE FILLED IN BY THE CANDIDATE.

Age, ...
Date of Entrance, ...
Date of passing First Examination, ...
Present occupation, ...

Examination begins; and with his application, must produce the Certificates aforesaid.

4. A fee of twenty-five rupees shall be paid by each Candidate, and no Candidate shall be admitted to the Examination, unless he have previously paid this fee to the Registrar. If a Candidate fail to pass the Examination, the fee shall not be returned to him. He may be admitted to any one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of twenty-five Rupees for each Examination.

5. The Examination shall be conducted entirely by means of printed papers.

6. Candidates for the Degree of Licentiate in Law shall be examined in the following subjects, as treated of in the works specified below, or in such works as shall, from time to time, be substituted for them by the Syndicate, and which shall be notified at least two years before the Examination :—

I. The Elementary Principles of Jurisprudence.

II. The several systems of Municipal Law which obtain in India, as they concern :

a. Personal rights, and status.

b. The Rights of Property, the modes of its acquisition, and herein the Law of Contracts and Successions, as well testamentary as *ab intestato.*

c. The sanctions of Law, and herein the general Principles of Procedure, the Law of Evidence, and the Criminal Law.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that ——— has attended Lectures in Law at ——— College during two Academical years; that I know nothing against his moral character; and that he has signed the above in my presence.

This Certificate to be signed by a Professor of the Law School at which Candidate has studied.

(Signed) ———

ELEMENTARY PRINCIPLES OF JURISPRUDENCE.

Stephen's Blackstone—Introduction, and Section 2.

Kent's Commentaries—Part 1, Lecture 1; Part 3, Lectures 20, 21, 22, and 23.

Story's Conflict of Laws,—Chapters 1 and 2, *or*

Wheaton's Elements of International Law—Part 2, Chapter 2.

PERSONAL RIGHTS AND STATUS.

Stephen's Blackstone—Books I. and III. Book IV. Part 1, Chapters 1, 2, 6, 10; Part III. Chapters 1, 7, 10, 13.

Kent's Commentaries—Part 4, Lectures 24 to 33 inclusive.

Strange's Hindu Law—Chapters 2, 3, 4 and 10, *or*

Macnaghten's Hindu Law—Chapters 5, 6 and 7.

Macnaghten's Mahomedan Law—Chapters 7, 8 and 9.

Story's Conflict of Laws—Chapters 3 and 4.

THE RIGHTS OF PROPERTY, THE MODES OF ITS ACQUISITION, AND HEREIN THE LAW OF CONTRACTS, AND SUCCESSIONS, AS WELL TESTAMENTARY AS AB INTESTATO.

Stephen's Blackstone—Book II. Introduction and Part 2.

Kent's Commentaries—Parts 5 and 6.

Colebrooke on Contracts.

Williams on Real Property—Part I. Chapters 1 to 4, and 6 to 9; Part IV. Chapter 2; Part V. *or*

Stephen's Blackstone—Book II. Part I, (Excepting Chapter 2).

Strange's Hindu Law—Chapters 1, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, *or*

Macnaghten's Hindu Law—Chapters 1, 2, 3, 4, and 9.

Macnaghten's Mahomedan Law—Chapters 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 11, 12.

Duttaca Chundrica. (Sutherland's Translation.)

Macpherson on Mortgages.

THE SANCTIONS OF LAW, AND HEREIN THE GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF PROCEDURE, THE LAW OF EVIDENCE, AND THE CRIMINAL LAW.

Stephen's Blackstone—Books V. and VI.

Norton, *or* Best, *or* Phillips on Evidence.

All Acts or Regulations, in force, regulating the present procedure of the Civil, Criminal, and Revenue Courts of the Bengal Presidency.

Where two or more books are mentioned in the alternative, it shall not be necessary for the Students to pass in more than one of those books.

7. The Examination of the Candidates shall extend over three days.

8. There shall be six papers, namely :—

I. One paper on the Elementary Principles of Jurisprudence.

II. One paper on Personal Rights and Status, and the infringements of such rights.

III. One paper on the rights of Property, and the infringement of them, the modes of its acquisition, and the Law of Successions, as well testamentary as *ab intestato*.

IV. One paper on the Law of Contracts.

V. One paper on Procedure, and the Law of Evidence.

VI. One paper on the Criminal Law.

9. On the morning of the second Monday after the commencement of the Examination, the Examiners shall arrange in two divisions, each in the order of merit, the names of such of the Candidates as shall have passed.

BACHELOR OF LAW, (B. L.)

1. The Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Law shall take place once a year, shall commence on the first Monday in January, and shall be held only in Calcutta.

*2. No Candidate shall be admitted to the Examination for the Degree of B. L., until after the expiration of one academical year from the time of his obtaining the Degree of B. A. in one or other of the Indian or European Universities, and until he produce Certificates of his having attended Lectures in some School of law, recognized by the Senate, for a period of three years in the whole.

3. Every Candidate must apply to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the Examination begins; and, with his applications, must produce the Certificates† aforesaid.

* Special provision (to expire after January, 1863,) is made for those Students who, in the Session of 1856-57 were, or at any previous time had been, Members of the law classes in the Presidency College. All such shall be admitted to the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws on the production of a Certificate that they have attended during a period of three years in the whole at the Lectures delivered in the Law Department of the Presidency College, or previous to its establishment, by the Law Professors in the Hindu College, Calcutta. The result of such Examination shall be recorded, but the Degree of Bachelor of Law shall itself not be conferred until the Candidate shall have obtained his degree of Bachelor of Arts.

† FORM (G.)

To the Registrar of the University of Calcutta.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Law.

I am, &c., &c.

PARTICULARS TO BE FILLED IN BY THE CANDIDATE.

Age, ...

Date of Entrance, ...

Date of Graduation, ...

Present occupation, ...

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that ——— has attended Lectures in Law at ——— College during three Academical years; that I know nothing against his moral character; and that he has signed the above in my presence.

This Certificate to be signed by a Professor of the Law School at which Candidate has studied.

(Signed) ———

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4. A fee of twenty-five Rupees shall be paid by each Candidate, and no Candidate shall be admitted to the Examination, unless he have previously paid this fee to the Registrar. If a Candidate fail to pass the Examination, the fee shall not be returned to him. He may be admitted to any one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of twenty-five Rupees on each occasion.

5. The Examination shall be conducted entirely by means of printed papers.

6. Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws shall be examined in the following subjects :—

I. The General Principles of Jurisprudence.

II. The several systems of Municipal Law which obtain in India, as they concern—

a.—Personal rights and status.

b.—The rights of property, the modes of its acquisition, and herein the Law of Contracts and Successions, as well testamentary as *ab intestato*.

c.—The Sanctions of Law, and herein the General Principles of Procedure, the Law of Evidence, and the Criminal Law.

The Syndicate shall publish, after communication with the Faculty of Law, at least two years before the Examination a list of works, on the foregoing subjects, in which the Candidates shall be examined, proficiency in which shall entitle the Candidates to obtain the B. L. Degree.

7. The Examination shall extend over three days, and shall be held in the morning from 10 to 1, and in the afternoon from 1½ to 4½.

There shall be six papers, namely :—

I.—*One Paper* on the General Principles of Jurisprudence.

II.—*One Paper* on personal rights and status, and the infringement of such rights.

III.—*One Paper* on the rights of property and the infringement of them, the modes of its acquisition, and the Law of Successions, as well testamentary as *ab intestato*.

IV.—*One Paper* on the Law of Contracts.

V.—*One Paper* on Procedure and the Law of Evidence.

VI.—*One Paper* on the Criminal Law.

9. On the morning of the second Monday after the commencement of the Examination, the Examiners shall arrange in two divisions, each in the order of merit, the names of such of the Candidates as shall have passed. The first student of the first class shall receive a Gold Medal, provided that he is considered, by the Examiners, to have evinced sufficient merit.

EXAMINATION FOR HONORS.

10. Any Candidate who has passed the Examination for the ordinary Degree of B. L., may be examined for Honors, provided he have not delayed proceeding to the Examination for that Degree more than six years from the date of passing the Entrance Examination.

11. The Examination shall commence on the morning of the third Monday after the commencement of the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Law, it shall extend over three and half days, and shall be held in the morning from 10 to 1 and in the afternoon from 1½ to 4½.

12. The Examination shall be conducted entirely by means of written papers.

13. Candidates for Honors shall be examined in two or more of the following subjects, to be selected by the Candidates :—

a.—Hindoo and Mahomedan Law.

b.—Law of England, as administered in the Supreme Courts (excepting Mercantile Law).

c.—General Law, as administered in the Courts not established by Royal Charter in the Bengal Presidency and its Dependencies.

d.—Mercantile Law.

e.—Roman Civil Law.

f.—Conflict of Laws.

g.—International Law.

14. A separate paper shall be set on each of the seven Subjects ; and in addition to the two Subjects in which they must of necessity elect to be examined, Candidates shall be permitted to enter for all or for any number of the others.

15. In determining the relative position of Candidates, the Examiners shall have regard to the proficiency evinced by them at the B. L. Examination.

16. The Examiners shall publish in the course of the ensuing week, lists of the Candidates who acquit themselves to the satisfaction of the Examiners, in the order of proficiency ; Candidates shall be bracketed together, unless the Examiners are of opinion that there is a clear difference between them.

DOCTOR OF LAW, (D. L.)

17. Any Bachelor of Law of this, or any other Indian University, or of any of the Universities of

the United Kingdom, may be admitted to the Examination for the Degree of D. L. on payment of a fee of fifty Rupees.

18. No special Examination will be held, but any person who has passed the B. L. Honor Examination in at least four of the seven optional Subjects, shall be entitled to the Degree of Doctor of Law.

19. The Candidate must give notice in writing, in or before the first week in February, of his intention to enter for the Examination. He must at the same time furnish a certificate of his having received the Degree of B. L.

20. Every Candidate for the Degree of D. L. is expected to possess a competent knowledge of every subject included in the branch in which he is examined.

21. If a Candidate fail to pass the Examination, the fee shall not be returned to him. He may be admitted to any one or more subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee, of fifty Rupees, on each occasion.

22. The names of the successful Candidates, for the Degree of Doctor of Law, shall be published in alphabetical order, and each successful Candidate shall receive, with his Degree, a Certificate, setting forth the branches in which he has been examined.

LICENTIATE IN MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

(L. M. S.)

First Examination.

1.—Candidates for the Degree of Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery shall be required—

a.—To have been engaged during five years in their professional studies at a School of Medicine.

b.—To have passed the Entrance Examination of the Faculty of Arts in the University of Calcutta.

c.—To pass two Examinations.

2.—The First Examination shall take place once a year, and shall be held only in Calcutta.

3.—No Candidate shall be admitted to this Examination, unless he have produced Certificates* to the

* Form (K.)

To the Registrar of the University of Calcutta.

Sir,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing First Examination for the Degree of Licentiate in Medicine.

I am, &c., &c.

Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate.

Age, ...

Date of Entrance, ...

Present occupation, ...

Certificate to be signed by the Professors of the College of Medicine which Candidate has attended.

We the undersigned Professors of the ——— do certify that ——— has attended the following Courses of Lectures and Hospital and Dispensary practice, in this College, during the Academic years of ——— in the manner below specified.

following effect.

Subjects.	No. of Lectures.	No. of Absences.	Remarks.	Signatures of Professors.
Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy, ...				
General Anatomy and Physiology, ...				
Comparative Anatomy and Zoology, ...				
Chemistry, ...				
Botany, ...				
Materia Medica,.....				
Principles and Practice of Medicine, ...				
Principles and Practice of Surgery, ...				
Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery, ...				
Midwifery including the Diseases of women and children,				
Medical Jurisprudence including practical Toxicology, ...				
Dissections, ...				
Practical Chemical Exercises,				
Practical Pharmacy (months,)				
Hospital and Dispensary attendance.	No. of Months.		Behaviour and Mode of preparing Cases.	
Medical wards with Lectures on Chemical Medicine (months), ...				
Surgical wards with Lectures on Chemical Surgery (months,)				
Midwifery (No. of Labors),...				
Ophthalmic Hospital (months),				
Out-door Dispensary (months)				

Certificate, to be signed by the Principal of the College of Medicine which Candidate has attended.

I certify, that the account, given of the abovenamed Candidate is correct; that, to the best of my belief, he has completed his eighteenth

a.—Of having completed his eighteenth year.

b.—Of having been engaged in Medical Studies for at least three academical years.

c.—Of having attended courses of Lectures on the following subjects.

Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy, ...	Two Courses, each of at least 70 Lectures.
Chemistry, ...	Two Courses, each of at least 70 Lectures.
Botany, ...	Two Courses, each of at least 40 Lectures.
Materia Medica, ...	Two Courses, each of at least 70 Lectures.
General Anatomy and Physiology, ...	Two Courses, each of at least 70 Lectures.
Comparative Anatomy and Zoology, ...	One Course, of at least 40 Lectures.
Practical Chemical Exercises, in testing the nature of ordinary poisons, and in Examination of Animal Secretions and Urinary Deposits.	One Course.

Practical Pharmacy, for at least three months; producing a Certificate of having acquired a practical knowledge of preparation and compounding of Medicines.

d.—Of having dissected during three Winter terms, and of having completed at least twelve Dissections, during each of those Terms.

4.—These Certificates shall be transmitted to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the Examination begins.

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year; that I know nothing against his moral character; and that he has been engaged in the Study of Medicine in the ——— College for ——— ——— academic years.

(Signed)

Principal, Medical College.

5.—A fee of five Rupees shall be paid by each Candidate, and no Candidate shall be admitted to the Examination, unless he have previously paid this fee to the Registrar. If a Candidate fail to pass the Examination, the fee shall not be returned to him. He may be admitted to any one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of five Rupees on each occasion.

6.—The Examination shall be written, oral, and practical.

7.—Candidates shall be examined in the following subjects:—

Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.
Chemistry.
Botany.
Materia Medica and Pharmacy.
General Anatomy and Physiology.
Comparative Anatomy and Zoology.
Practical Chemistry, so far as regards the testing of the presence and nature of ordinary poisons, and the examination of animal secretions and urinary deposits.

8.—The days and hours of the Examinations shall be publicly notified at least one month before they are held.

9. At the end of one week from the day of the last Examination, the Examiners shall arrange the successful Candidates in two divisions, whereof the first shall be arranged in order of merit, and the second in alphabetical order.

10.—If, in the opinion of the Examiners, sufficient merit be evinced, the Candidate who shall distinguish himself the most in Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy, the Candidate who shall distinguish himself the most

in Physiology and Comparative Anatomy, the Candidate who shall distinguish himself the most in Chemistry, the Candidate who shall distinguish himself the most in Materia Medica and Pharmaceutical Chemistry, and the Candidate who shall distinguish himself the most in Botany, shall each receive a Scholarship of sixteen Rupees a month for the next two years, with the style of Junior University Scholar; such Scholarship to be held during good behaviour, certified monthly by the Principal of the Medical College.

11.—No Candidate shall receive more than one such Scholarship, and if any Candidate shall be the most distinguished in more than one of the above-mentioned subjects, the Examiners may award a like Scholarship to the Candidate who shall have passed the second-best Examination in any such subject, provided they think that he has evinced sufficient merit.

SECOND EXAMINATION.

12.—The Second Examination shall take place once a year, and shall be held only in Calcutta.*

13.—No Candidate shall be admitted to this Examination within two years from the time of his passing the First Examination, nor unless he have produced Certificates† to the following effect:—

* The time to be fixed by the Syndicate.

† FORM (K.)

To the Registrar of the University of Calcutta.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Second Examination for the Degree of Licentiate in Medicine.

I am, &c., &c.

PARTICULARS TO BE FILLED IN BY THE CANDIDATE.

Age, ...

Date of Entrance, ...

Present occupation, ...

a.—Of having passed the First Examination.

b.—Of having, subsequently to having passed the First Examination, attended Lectures on—

Medicine (including Hygiene and General Pathology), ...	Two Courses, each of at least 70 Lectures.
Surgery, ...	Two Courses, each of at least 70 Lectures.
Diseases of the Eye, ...	One Course, of at least 20 Lectures.
Midwifery, ...	Two Courses, each of at least 70 Lectures.
Medical Jurisprudence, ...	Two Courses, each of at least 50 Lectures.

c.—Of having, subsequently to having passed the First Examination, dissected the surgical regions, and performed surgical operations during two winter sessions: the Certificate to state the number and nature of the operations so performed.

d.—Of having conducted at least six Labors.

Certificates on this subject will be received from any legally qualified practitioner in Medicine.

e.—Of having attended Hospital and Dispensary Practice during the last three academic years of study in the following manner, viz.:—

Three months of attendance at the Out-door Dispensary of a recognized Hospital or Hospitals.

Fifteen months of attendance at the Surgical Practice of a recognized Hospital or Hospitals, and Lectures on Clinical Surgery during such attendance.

Fifteen months of attendance at the Medical Practice of a recognized Hospital or Hospitals, and Lectures on Clinical Medicine during such attandance.

Three months of attendance at the practice of an Eye-Infirmary.

f.—The Candidate shall produce Reports of six Medical and of six Surgical Cases, drawn up and written by himself, during his period of service as Clinical Clerk and Dresser.

The said cases to be duly authenticated by the professors attached to the Hospital.

g.—The Candidate shall also produce a Certificate of general character and conduct from a Teacher, as far as the Teacher's opportunity of knowledge has extended.

14. These Certificates shall be transmitted to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the Examination begins.

15. The fee for this Examination shall be twenty-five Rupees. No Candidate shall be admitted unless he have previously paid this fee to the Registrar. If a Candidate fail to pass the Examination, the fee shall not be returned to him. He may be admitted to any one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of twenty-five Rupees on each occasion.

16. The Examination shall be written, oral, and practical.

17. Candidates shall be examined in the following subjects :—

Principles and Practice of Medicine.
Ditto ditto of Surgery.
Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery.
Midwifery.
Medical Jurisprudence.

18. The days and hours of the Examinations shall be publicly notified, at least one month before they are held.

19. The Practical (Clinical) Examination in Medicine and Surgery shall be conducted in the Wards of a Hospital by the Examiners in those Branches.

20. In Medicine and Surgery, each Candidate shall be required to examine, diagnose, and treat six cases

of Acute or Chronic Diseases, to be selected by the Examiners; to draw up careful histories of those cases, and to perform and report in detail necroscopical examinations, should any of the selected cases end fatally. Should none so terminate, the *post-mortem* examination of any other cases, that may have died in Hospital, shall be performed and reported by the Candidates.

21. The Candidates shall, in addition, perform such of the minor operations of Surgery as may be required in the Out-door Dispensary of the Hospital at the time of the Examination, and as the Examiners may select.

22. They shall also apply apparatus for great surgical injuries, and explain the objects to be attained by them, as well as the best manner of effecting those objects.

23. They shall also, in the Medical Wards, examine morbid products chemically and by the aid of the Microscope, in the presence of the Examiners, demonstrating the results obtained

24. They shall also each perform three capital operations upon the dead subject, after detailing to the Examiners the pathological conditions in which such operations are necessary, the different modes of operation adopted, and their reasons for preferring any particular mode of procedure.

25. They shall also be required to pass an Examination in Practical Toxicology.

26. On Monday, in the week following the conclusion of the Clininal Examination, the Examiners shall arrange in two divisions, each in alphabetical order,

such of the Candidates as have passed, and a Certificate, under the Seal of the University and signed by the Vice-Chancellor, shall be delivered to each Candidate.

27. Such Candidates only as, in the opinion of the Examiners, are admissible to the Examination for Honors, shall be placed in the first division.

EXAMINATION FOR HONORS.

28. Any Candidate, who has been placed in the First Division at the Second Examination, may be examined for Honors in any or all of the following subjects:—

Surgery.
Medicine.
Midwifery.
Medical Jurisprudence.

29. The Examinations shall take place in the week following the completion of the Second Examination; they shall be conducted by means of printed papers and practical tests, but the Examiners shall not be precluded from asking *vivâ voce* questions, upon the written answers of the Candidate, when they appear to require explanation.

30. The order of examination shall be made known annually by the Syndicate of the University.

31. In determining the relative position of the Candidates, the Examiners shall have regard to the proficiency evinced, in the same subjects, at the Pass Examination.

32. Candidates, who pass the Examination and acquit themselves to the satisfaction of the Examiners, shall be arranged according to the several subjects, and according to their proficiency in each; and shall be bracketed together, unless the Examiners are of opinion that there is a clear difference between them.

33. If, in the opinion of the Examiners, sufficient merit be evinced, the Candidate who shall distinguish himself the most in Midwifery and the diseases of women and children, the Candidate who shall distinguish himself the most in Surgery, and the Candidate who shall distinguish himself the most in Medicine, shall each receive a Scholarship of forty Rupees per mensem for the next two years, with the style of Senior University Medical Scholar. No Candidate shall receive more than one such Scholarship, and if any Candidate shall be the most distinguished in more than one of the above-mentioned subjects, the Examiners may award a like Scholarship to the Candidate who shall have passed the second-best examination, provided they consider that he has evinced sufficient merit.

DOCTOR OF MEDICINE.

34. The Examination for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine shall take place once a year.*

* The time to be fixed by the Syndicate.

35. No Candidate shall be admitted to this Examination unless he have produced Certificates* to the following effect :—

a.—Of having attained the Degree of Bachelor of Arts in the University of Calcutta or in some University recognized by it; of having been engaged two years in the study or practice of his profession, subsequent to his having taken the Degree of Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery in this University, or a Degree in Medicine or in Surgery at a University, the Degrees of which are recognized by the Senate of this University.

b.—Of moral character, signed by two persons of respectability.

36. Candidates shall be examined in the following subject :—

Medicine, including Practice of Physic, Surgery, and Midwifery.

37. The Examinations shall be conducted by means of printed papers and *vivâ voce* interrogations.

38. The order of examination shall be made known annually by the Syndicate of the University.

* FORM (K.)

To the Registrar of the University of Calcutta.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine.

I am, &c., &c.

PARTICULARS TO BE FILLED IN BY THE CANDIDATE.

Age, ...
Date of Entrance, ...
Date of Graduation, ...
Date of obtaining degree of Licentiate in Medicine.

Certificate, to be signed by the Principal of the College at which Candidate has studied and by two persons of respectability.

We certify that —— —— has been engaged in the Practice of the Medical Profession for a period of —— years; viz. from 18 —— to 18 ——; that we know nothing against his moral character, and that he has satisfied us, by the production of the proper Certificates, that he has graduated in Arts in the University of —— ——, and has obtained the Degree of Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery.

39. The Examiners shall arrange in two divisions, each in alphabetical order, such of the Candidates as shall have passed, and a certificate, under the Seal of the University and signed by the Vice-Chancellor, shall be delivered to each.

40. Candidates who had completed their medical studies in or before the session 1859, will be allowed to present themselves for this Examination on producing the following certificates :—

a. Of having passed the Senior diploma, or graduation Examination of the Medical College.

b. Of having been engaged for five years in the actual practice of the Medical Profession.

41. If such Candidates be not graduates of the University of Calcutta or of some University, the Degrees of which are recognized by it, they shall be required to pass the following preliminary Examinations :—

English.

Subjects of Examination shall not be appointed, but the answers of the Candidates in all subjects, must be such as to shew a competent knowledge of the English language.

Mental and Moral Science.

Mental Science,—as contained in Abercrombie on the intellectual powers.

Moral Philosophy,—as contained in Payne, and Abercrombie.

LICENTIATE IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

1. The Examination, for the Degree of Licentiate in Civil Engineering, shall take place once a year; shall commence in the third week of March; and shall be held only in Calcutta.

2. The Degree shall not be conferred on any Candidate within seven academical years from the time of his passing the Entrance Examination in the Faculty of Arts; and until he produce certificates of having been engaged, for at least five years, in the study and practice of Engineering, of which three years must be study in a School of Engineering, and two years practice. But Candidates may proceed to the Examination in all branches, except that noted in Para. 11th of these Regulations, on producing the following Certificates.

1st.* Of having passed the First Examination in the Faculty of Arts.

2nd. Of having completed a course of professional study, extending over three years, at any College of Civil Engineering, recognized by the Senate.

3rd. Of moral character.

* Special provision is made for those students who in the Session 1859-60 were, or at any previous time had been, members of the Civil Engineering College, Calcutta. All such shall be admitted to the Examination for the Degree of L. C. E. on the production of a Certificate, that they have attended during a period of three years at the Civil Engineering College. The result of such Examination shall be recorded, but the Degree of L. C. E. shall itself not be conferred until the Candidate shall have obtained the other Certificates required for this Degree.

3. Every Candidate must apply to the Registrar, in the form M,* at least fourteen days before the Examination begins, and with his application must produce the Certificates aforesaid.

4. A fee of twenty-five Rupees shall be paid by each Candidate, and no Candidate shall be admitted to the Examination, unless he have previously paid this fee to the Registrar. If a Candidate fail to pass the Examination, the fee shall not be returned to him. He may be admitted to any one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of twenty-five Rupees, on each occasion.

* FORM (M.)

To the Registrar of the University of Calcutta.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Licentiate in Civil Engineering.

I am, &c., &c.

PARTICULARS TO BE FILLED IN BY THE CANDIDATE.

Age, ...
Date of Entrance, ...
Date of passing First Examination in Arts, ...
Present occupation, ...

Certificate, to be signed by the Principal of the College of Civil Engineering, at which Candidate has studied.

I certify that ——— has attended a course of Professional Study, extending over at least three years, viz. from 18 —— to 18 —— at the Civil Engineering College of ———; that he has satisfied me, by the production of the Registrar's Certificate, that he has passed the First Examination in Arts; and that I know nothing against his moral character.

(Signed)

Principal, Civil Engineering College.

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Certificate, to be signed by a Professional Engineer. This may be sent to the Registrar any time before the Degree is conferred.

I certify that ——— has been engaged in the practice of Engineering during a period of at least two years, viz. from 18 —— to 18

5. The Examination shall be written, oral and practical.

6. Candidates shall be examined in the following subjects :—

I. Mathematics.
II. Mechanical Philosophy.
III. Natural and Experimental Science.
IV. Construction.
V. Drawing.
VI. Geodesy.

I.—Mathematics.

Arithmetic.

Algebra.

Simple and Quadratic Equations, Ratio, Proportion and Variation, Arithmetical and Geometrical Progression.

Binomial Theorem.

Logarithms.

Geometry.

Euclid—Books—1, 2, 3, 4, 6 and 11 to Prop. 21, with deductions.

Conic Sections, treated Geometrically or Analytically.

Trigonometry.

As far as the solution of all cases of plane triangles.

Mensuration.

Mensuration of Surfaces and Solids.

II.—Mechanical Philosophy.

Statics.

Composition and Resolution of Forces, Centre of Gravity.

Mechanical Powers.

Virtual Velocities.

Friction.

Dynamics.

General Laws of Motion.

Motion of Falling Bodies in free space and down inclined planes.

Vibration of simple pendulums.
Collision of Bodies.
Central Forces.
Moments of Inertia.
Centre of Oscillation.

Hydrostatics.

Equilibrium of Fluids.
Specific Gravity.
Equilibrium of floating bodies.
Centre of pressure.
Elastic fluids.

Principles of the Barometer and Thermometer and application to determine heights of Mountains; of the Airpump, Condenser, Pump, Syphon, and Hydrostatic Press.

Hydrodynamics.

Motion of fluids through a small orifice.
Percussion and Resistance of fluids.

Optics.

Laws of reflection, and refraction, at Plane and Spherical surfaces. Formation of Images; simple and compound Lenses; the Eye; Principles of the Sextant, Telescope, and Microscope.

III.—Natural and Experimental Science.

Chemistry.

The elements of inorganic Chemistry, as laid down in Chambers's Course, and as applied to the preparation of wrought-iron, steel and cements.

Heat.

Elementary laws of Heat, with reference to steam and combustion of fuel.

Mineralogy.

Physical Characteristics of Minerals.

Physical Geography.

With special reference to that of India.

IV.—CONSTRUCTION.

Materials.

Stones. Preparation of Bricks and Tiles. Mortars and Cements. Paints. Iron and Steel. Preservation of Timber.

Practice of Building.

Earthwork.

Construction of Roads.

Construction of Railroads.

Selection of Line. Cuttings and Embankments. Tunnels. Gradients. Curves.

The practice of Bridge Building.

Carpentry.

Scarfs. Joints. Centres for Bridges. Roofs.

Hydraulic Works.

Flow of water in Pipes and open channels, and over Weirs. Tanks. Canals.. Sluices Locks.

Strength of Materials.

Resistance of Iron and Wood to compression, tension, transverse and longitudinal strains and detrusion. Deflection of Beams. Various forms of Beams, Solid, and Hollow.

Stability of Structures.

As applied to retaining walls, bridges, abutments, walls of buildings, and framed structures.

Mechanism.

Motion—Machines, advantages and uses of.

Elementary forms. Levers. Cranks. Rolling contacts. Sliding contacts. Mechanism for modifying motion. Accumulation and Regulation of motion.

Sources of power—Gravity Wind. Heat. Muscular action.

The Steam Engine, in detail.

Hydraulic Machines—Overshot, undershot and vertical wheels. Turbines. Reaction wheels.

Designs.

An original design for a work or works on given data, with report, specification, and estimate.

V.—Drawing.

Geometrical, Mechanical, Engineering and Architectural, Perspective, Isometrical Perspective, Free-hand and Landscape Drawing.

(Attested specimens of each kind, to be submitted to the Examiners, in addition to the specimens to be executed during the Examination; to which marks will be assigned.)

VI.—Geodesy.

Use of the Scales, Prismatic Compass, Level, Theodolite, and Plane Table.

Topographical Surveying of limited areas.

Practice of levelling.

Route Surveying and laying out Curves.

Topographical drawing.

7. There shall be 12 papers of questions, namely—

One Paper on Arithmetic and Algebra.

One Paper on Geometry and Conic Sections.

One Paper on Practical Trigonometry, Logarithms and Mensuration.

One Paper on Statics and Dynamics.

One Paper on Hydrostatics and Optics.

One Paper on Chemistry and Heat.

One Paper on Mineralogy and Physical Geography.

One Paper on Materials and Practice of Building.

One Paper on Laying out Earthworks and Construction of Roads and Railroads.

One Paper on Carpentry and Mechanism.

One Paper on Hydraulic Works.

One Paper on Strength of Materials and Stability of Structures.

One day Drawing and Estimating.

One day vivâ voce Examination.

8. The subjects shall have the following maximum marks assigned to them.

Mathematics,	700
Mechanical Philosophy,	500
Natural and Experimental Science,	400
Construction,	1200
Drawing,	600
Geodesy,	600
	4000

To pass successfully, Candidates must obtain at least 1500 marks in all, and not less than one-fourth of the full marks allotted to each subject.

9. The names of the successful Candidates shall be arranged in two classes according to merit. A certificate, signed by the Registrar, of having passed the Examination, shall be given to each successful Candidate.

10. The first student of the first class shall receive a Gold Medal to the value of one hudred Rupees.

11. In addition to the above Examination, the Candidate must, at some perod after he has been engaged not less than five years in the study and practice of Engineering, of which at least three years must be study, satisfy the Examiners of the University for the time being that he has acquired a thorough and practical knowledge of some branch or branches of Engineering in which he has been employed.

MASTER OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

1. The Examination for the Degree of Master of Civil Engineering shall take place once a year, shall

commence in the third* week of March, and shall be held only in Calcutta.

2. No Candidate shall be admitted to the Examination for the degree of M. C. E. unless he produce the following Certificates.

(1.) Of having attained the age of twenty-four years.

(2.) Of having graduated in Arts.

(3.) Of having obtained the Degree of Licentiate in Civil Engineering.

(4.) Of good moral character.

3. Every Candidate must send in his application to the Registrar with Certificate, in the form L,† at least fourteen days before the Examination begins.

4. A fee of twenty-five Rupees shall be paid by each Candidate, and no Candidate shall be admitted

* The time to be fixed by the Syndicate.

† FORM (L.)

To the Registrar of the University of Calcutta.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Master of Civil Engineering.

I am, &c., &c.

PARTICULARS TO BE FILLED IN BY THE CANDIDATE.

Age, ...
Date of Entrance, ...
Date of Graduation, ...
Date of obtaining degree of Licentiate in Civil Engineering, ...

Certificate, to be signed by two persons of respectability.

We certify that we are acquainted with ——— ; that we know nothing against his moral character, and that he has satisfied us, by the production of the proper Certificates, that he has graduated in Arts in the University of ——— ———, and has obtained the Degree of Licentiate in Civil Engineering.

(Signed) ———

to the Examination, unless he have previously paid this fee to the Registrar. If a Candidate fail to pass the Examination, the fee shall not be returned to him. He may be admitted to any one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of twenty-five Rupees on each occasion.

5. The Examination shall be written, oral, and practical.

6. Candidates shall be examined in the following subjects.

I. Mathematics.
II. Mechanical Philosophy.
III. Natural and Experimental Science.
IV. Construction.
V. Geodesy.

I MATHEMATICS.

Spherical Trigonometry, as applied to Geodesy.
Descriptive Geometry.

II. MECHANICAL PHILOSOPHY.

Central Forces
Rotation and Oscillation of Bodies. Centrifugal Forces.
Motion of Fluids.
Geometrical Optics.
The Elements of Astronomy, and its application to Geodesy.

III. NATURAL AND EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE.

Heat—with reference to Steam and Combustion.
Chemistry—as applied to Cements and preservation of Materials
Practical application of Electrical Science.
General principles of Geology and Mineralogy, and their applications to Engineering

IV. CONSTRUCTION.

Practice of Building.
Theory and Practice of Bridge-Building.
Roads and Railways.

Hydraulic Works.

Equilibrium of Structures, Theory of Machines, with special reference to the Steam Engine.

Principles of Design.

V. GEODESY.

Surveying.

Topographical drawing.

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7. The Candidate's qualifications shall be tested by written papers on the first three subjects, and the fifth, and by written papers and *vivâ voce* Examination on the fourth subject. He shall also be required to write a report on some Engineering work in which he has been engaged.

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8. The Examination of the Candidates shall extend over 7 days, and shall be held in the morning from 10 to 1 and in the afternoon from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$, the subjects of Examination being distributed as follows:

Mathematics and Mechanical Philosophy, ...	$1\frac{1}{2}$ days.
Natural and Experimental Science, ...	1 day.
Construction, ...	$2\frac{1}{2}$ days.
Geodesy, ...	$\frac{1}{2}$ day.
Vivâ voce, ...	$\frac{1}{2}$ day.
Report, ...	1 day.
Total,	7 days.

The subjects shall have the following maximum marks assigned to them:

Mathematics and Mechanical Philosophy, ...	600
Natural and Experimental Sciences, ...	250
Construction, ...	1,000
Geodesy, ...	150
Total,	2,000

To pass successfully, the Candidate must obtain at least 1,000 marks in all, and not less than one-fourth of the full marks allotted to each subject.

9. The names of the successful Candidates shall be arranged in two classes, each in order of merit.

GENERAL.

No question shall be put at any University Examination, so as to require an expression of religious belief on the part of the Candidate; and no answer or translation given by any Candidate shall be objected to on the ground of its expressing any peculiarity of religious belief.

V.

SUBJECTS IN LANGUAGES.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1861.

LANGUAGES.

**English.*

Cowper ..... Time Piece.
Beattie ..... Minstrel, book I, and Hermit.
Prescott ..... History of Ferdinand and Isabella (Selections from.)
Franklin ..... Autobiography.
Buffon .. .. Natural History (Selections from.)
Mirage of Life, (Author unknown.)

Greek.

Homer ..... Odyssey, Books IX and X.
Xenophon ... Memorabilia, Book II.

Latin.

Virgil .... Æneid, Books I and II.
Cæsar de Bello Gallico ... Books I and II.

Hebrew.

Book of Genesis.

Sanskrit.

Raghuvansa ... Books I to IX.
Vikramorvasi.

* Republished by the University.

Bengali.

Jibun Charita ... Galileo, Linnæus, Sir William Jones.

Charoopath ... Part III., Chap. II. Sections I and II., and Chap. III., Section I and last.

Encyclopædia Bengalensis. No. III. pp. 20-23, 26-29, 143-155.
No. V. pp. 1-33.
No. VI. pp. 35-60.
No. VII. pp. 16-26, 31-36.

Arabic.

Alif Laila ... Nights 1 to 50.

Nafhat-al Yaman ... Chaps. I. and II.

Persian.

Gulistan ..... Chaps. 1, 2, 3 and 4.

Bostan .... „ 1, 2 and 4.

Hindi.

Ramayan ..... Books 2nd and 3rd.

Urdu.

Ikhwan-oos-Safa.

Khiradafroz ... No. III. of the School Book Society.

Oorya.

Hitopadesh.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1862.

LANGUAGES.

English.

Goldsmith ..... Deserted Village.

Cowper ..... Retirement, down to "And then enjoy an Eden ere it fails."

* Republished by the University.

Rambler ..... Essays on Moral Duties, Nos. 7, 8, 17, 29, 32, 43, 78, 81, 85, 108, 111, 127, 154.

Life of Francisco Pizarro .....Family Library, No. 89.

The Greenland Whale ... Naturalists' Library, Vol. 6.

Extracts from Cook's first Voyage.

Latin.

Cicero ..... De Senectute and de Amicitia.

Virgil ..... Book XII.

Greek.

Euripides ..... Alcestis.

Xenophon ..... Cyropædia, Books VII and VIII.

Hebrew.

Book of Genesis.

Sanskrit.

Raghuvansa .... Books I to IX.

Vikramorvasi.

Bengali.

Chhátrabodh.

Sannyasí Upákhyán.

Udbhijjer Parichay o Sankhyá.

Arabic.

Alif Laila ..... Nights 1 to 50.

Nafhat-al-Yaman ... Chaps. 1 and 2.

Persian.

Gulistan ..... Chaps. 1, 2, 3 and 4.

Bostan ..... „ 1, 2 and 4.

Hindi.

Ramayan ..... Books 2nd and 3rd.

Urdu.

Ikhwan-oos-Safa.

Khiradafroz ..... No. III. of the School Book Society.

Oorya.

Hitopadesh.

Armenian.

The History of Armenia, 1st three books.

FOR THE ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1863.

*English.**

Pollock ..... Course of Time (about 500 lines.)

Goldsmith ..... Deserted Village.

Southey ..... Battle of Blenheim.

Campbell ..... Hohenlinden.

Helps ..... Essays written during the Intervals of Business, Part II.

Goldsmith ..... Animated Nature, Vol. II. Chaps. 10th, 11th and 12th.

Bayne ..... Essay on Wellington.

Martin ..... Useful Arts.

Greek.

Homer ..... Odyssey, Books IX and X.

Xenophon ..... Memorabilia, Book II.

* In course of publication by the University.

Latin.

Virgil ..... Æneid, Books I and II.
Cæsar de Bello Gallico, Books I and II.

Hebrew.

Book of Genesis.

Sanskrit.

Raghuvansa ..... Books I to IX.
Vikramorvasi.

Bengali.

The University Course for 1863.

Arabic.

Alif Laila ..... Nights 1 to 50.
Nafhat-al-Yaman... Chaps. I and II.

Persian.

Gulistan ..... Chaps. 1, 2, 3 and 4.
Bostan ..... „ 1, 2 and 4.

Hindi.

Ramayan ..... Books 2nd and 3rd.

Urdu.

Ikhwan-oos-Safa.
Khiradafroz, No. III. of the School Book Society.

Oorya.

Hitopadesh.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS, DECEMBER, 1861.

LANGUAGES.

*English.**

Addison..... Cato.
Milton ..... Paradise Lost, Books, I, II, and III.
Pope ..... Temple of Fame.
Scott ..... Introduction to Canto I. of Marmion.
Addison ..... Spectator,—Essays—Nos. 1, 3, 7, 23, 26, 39, 40, 42, 44, 47, 58—63, 68—70, 73, 74, 93, 94, 101, 111, 120, 121, 159, 160, 169, 177, 186, 195, 201, 207, 237, 255—257, 267, 273, 279, 285, 287, 291, 297, 303, 309, 381, 387, 397, 409, 411—421, 441, 447, 459, 471, 489, 495, 507, 519, 531, 543, 558, 559, 571, 575, 580, 590.
Bacon..... Advancement of Learning, Book I.

Greek.

Demosthenes... The Olynthiacs. Philippics I-II.
Sophocles ..... Antigone.

Latin.

Cicero, ... De Officiis, Book I.
Juvenal, ... Satires, 3, 8, 10, 13, 14.

Sanskrit.

Kiratarjunya.
Mudrarakhasha.

* Republished by the University.

Bengali.

Vidyasagur .. . Introductory Chapters of the Mahabharat.

Banerjea, ... Encyclopædia Bengalensis Vol. VI. pp. 1-79.

Hindee.

Tulseedoss' Ramayan.
Subhabilash.

Arabic.

Ikhwan-al-Safa.
Tarikh-al-Kholfa (1st half).

Persian.

Sekandar Nameh
Abu-al-Fazl's letters, } (1st half of each.)

Urdu.

Ikhwan-al-Safa.
Davani Souda (Kasseedas.)

Oorya.

Bishnu Surma's Hitopodesh.
Butris Singhasan.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS, DECEMBER, 1862.

LANGUAGES.

*English.**

Milton ..... Paradise Lost, Books, I, II and III.
Dryden..... Flower and the Leaf.

* Republished by the University.

Byron ... . Description of Waterloo (Childe Harold, Canto III.)

Prescott ..... Essays (1) Asylum for the Blind, (2) Cervantes, (3) Sir Walter Scott, (4) Chateaubriand's English Literature.

Hepworth Dixon ... Life of Admiral Blake (Selections from).

Latin.

Livy ..... Book XXI.

Cicero ..... Tusc. Disp. Book I.

Virgil..... Æn. Books II and III.

Greek.

Thucydides..... Book III.

Plato ..... Crito.

Sophocles ..... Antigone.

Bengali.

Raghuvansa ... The new and improved translation issued from the Sanskrit Press.

Mahabharat ... 3rd Book, from page 361 to the end (Serampore edition, 1835).

Sanskrit.

Kiratarjunya.

Mudrarakhasha.

Hindi.

Tulseedoss' Ramayan.

Subhabilash.

Arabic.

Ikhwan-al-Safa.

Tarikh-al-Kholfa ... 1st part.

Persian.

Sekander Nameh,
Abu-al-Fazl's Letters, } (1st half of each.)

Urdu.

Ikhwan-al-Safa.
Davani Souda. (Kasseedass.)

Oorya.

Bishnu Surma's Hitopadesh.
Butrish Singhasan.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS, DECEMBER, 1863.

LANGUAGES.

*English.**

Crabbe ..... Library.
Milton ..... Paradise Lost, Books IV, V and VI.
Sir John Denham... Cooper's Hill.
The following papers from the British Essayists:—
Guardian..... Nos. 12, 22, 24, 49, 54, 56, 62, 70, 77, 83, 126, 130, 166.
Tatler ..... Nos. 48, 55, 67, 81, 97, 146, 152, 154, 156, 158, 161, 162, 180, 183, 209.
Rambler ..... Nos. 4, 5, 7, 8, 17, 19, 22, 32, 41, 47, 48, 58, 60, 64, 66, 68, 71, 78, 89, 108, 118, 129, 134, 137, 154, 155, 185, 203.
Idler ..... Nos. 3, 14, 23, 24, 32, 43, 44, 49, 50, 51, 56, 63, 66, 70, 72, 84, 89.

* In course of publication by the University.

Mirror ..... Nos. 5, 14, 16, 20, 24, 29, 36, 39, 50, 59, 73, 74, 77, 91, 99, 100, 106.

Lounger ..... Nos. 2, 3, 5, 19, 20, 27, 28, 31, 32, 39, 49, 50, 59, 66, 70, 100

Latin.

Cicero ..... De Officiis, Book I.

Juvenal ..... Satires, 3, 8 10, 13, 14.

Greek.

Demosthenes ..... The Olynthiacs. Philippics I-II.

Sophocles ..... Antigone.

Sanskrit.

Kiratarjunya.

Mudrarakhasha.

*Bengali.**

Hindi.

Tulseedoss' Ramayan.

Subhabilash.

Arabic.

Ikhwan-al-Safa.

Tarikh-al-Kholfa, (1st half).

Persian.

Sekander Nameh,
Abu-al-Fazl's letters, } (1st half of each.)

Urdu.

Ikhwan-al-Safa.

Davani Souda (Kasseedas.)

* Course not selected.

Oorya.

Bishnu Surma's Hitopadesh.
Butrish Singhasan.

B. A. EXAMINATION, 1862.

LANGUAGES.

English.

Shakspeare ..... Macbeth.
Wordsworth ..... Excursion, Books I, II, III, IV and last.
Milton ..... L'Allegro and Il Penseroso.
*Campbell .... Rhetoric, Chaps. 5 to 7, inclusive.
Macaulay ..... Essays—(1) William Pitt, (2) The Earl of Chatham.
*Scott ..... Essays on Chivalry.

Greek.

Sophocles ..... Œdipus Tyrannus
Plato ..... Apology and Phædo.

Latin.

Virgil ..... Georgics, Books III and IV.
Juvenal ..... Satires, 3 and 10.
Tacitus ..... Histories, Books I and II.

Hebrew.

Deuteronomy.
Psalms I—XLI.
Isaiah I—XXXIX.
Daniel I—VII.
Proverbs.

* Republished by the University.

Sanskrit.

Kiratarjunya.
Mudrarakhasha.
Uttara Ram Charita.

Bengali.

Ramayan .... Books 2nd and 3rd.
Eshwar Chundra Surma's Discourse on Sanskrit Literature.
Padmini.
Kadambari.

Arabic.

Ikhwan-oos-Safa.
Soyuti's Tarikh-al Kholfa.

Persian.

Sekander Nameh.
Abu-al-Fazl's letters.

Hindi.

Tulseedoss's Ramayan.
Subhabilash.

Urdu.

Fisana-i-Ajjaib.
Davani Souda.

Oorya.

Hitopadesh.
Butrish Singhasan.

B. A. EXAMINATION, 1863.

Languages.

English.

Shakspeare .... Coriolanus.
*Dryden ..... Art of Poetry.
*Bowles ..... The spirit of discovery by Sea.
*Campbell .... Philosophy of Rhetoric, Book II. Chaps. 5 to 7.
*Gibbon .... Life of Rienzie (Chap. 70.)
*Channing ..... Essay on Napoleon.

Greek.

Sophocles ..... Ajax.
Herodotus .... Book II. Euterpe.

Latin.

Virgil ..... Georgics, Books I and II.
Cicero ..... Divinatio, Actio Prima, and Books I and II. of Actio Secunda.

Hebrew.

Deuteronomy.
Psalms I—XLI.
Isaiah I—XXXIX.
Daniel I—VII.
Proverbs.

Sanskrit.

Kiratarjunya, Viracharita.

Arabic.

Ikhwan-al-Safa, Soyuti's.
Tarikh-al-Kholfa.

* In course of republication by the University.

Persian.

Sekander Nameh.
Abu-al-Fazl's letters.

**Bengali.*

Hindi.

Tulseekrit Ramayan (Balkhand and Ayodhyakhand.)
Subhabilash.

Urdu.

Bagh-o-Bahar.
Davani Souda (Kasseedass.)

Oorya.

Bishnu Surma's Hitopadesh.

* Course not selected.

VI.

THE UNIVERSITY.

THE SENATE.

CHANCELLOR.

The Right Hon'ble Charles John Earl Canning.

VICE-CHANCELLOR.

William Ritchie, Esq.

FELLOWS.

The Hon'ble the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal. } *Ex-Officio.*
The Hon'ble the Lieut.-Governor N. W. Provinces. } *Ex-Officio.*
The Hon'ble the Chief Justice of Bengal. } *Ex-Officio.*
The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Calcutta. } *Ex-Officio.*
The Hon'ble the Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in India. } *Ex-Officio.*
The Hon'ble Sir Henry Bartle Edward Frere. } *Ex-Officio.*
The Hon'ble Cecil Beadon. } *Ex-Officio.*
The Right Hon'ble Samuel Laing. } *Ex-Officio.*
The Hon'ble Major General Sir Robert Napier. } *Ex-Officio.*
Charles Binny Trevor, Esq.
Prince Golam Muhammud.
William Gordon Young, Esq.
Hodgson Pratt, Esq.
Thomas Thomson, Esq., M.D.

Frederic John Mouat, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S.
William Nassau Lees, Esq., LL.D.
The Rev. William Kay, D.D.
The Rev. Alexander Duff, D.D., LL.D.
Thomas Oldham, Esq., LL.D.
Henry Woodrow, Esq., M.A.
James Sutcliffe, Esq., M.A.
Baboo Prosonno Coomar Tagore.
Baboo Ramapersaud Roy.
The Rev. Joseph Mullens, B.A.
The Rev. James Ogilvie, M.A.
Moulvie Muhammud Wuzeeh.
Pundit Eshwar Chunder Bidyasagur.
Baboo Ramgopaul Ghose.
Alexander Grant, Esq.
Henry Stewart Reid, Esq.
E. Goodeve, Esq., M.B.
W. C. B. Eatwell, Esq., M.D.
Capt. E. C. S. Williams.
George Turnbull, Esq.
Lieut.-Col. H. Yule.
E. Lodge, Esq., M.A.
George Smith, Esq.
Col. R. Baird Smith, C.B.
Major R. Strachey.
The Hon'ble Sir Mordaunt Lawson Wells, Kt.
Major George Chesney.
William Theobald, Esq.
John Newmarch, Esq., B.A.
The Venerable Archdeacon J. H. Pratt, M.A.
W. S. Atkinson, Esq., M.A.

Capt. A. R. Fuller.
E. B. Cowell, Esq., M.A.
The Rev. Krishna Mohun Banerjea.
F. L. Beaufort, Esq.
A. G. Macpherson, Esq.
J. Forsyth, Esq.
J. Macpherson, Esq., M.D.
C. J. Erskine, Esq.
W. Grey, Esq.
W. S. Seton-Karr, Esq.
Major W. S. Sherwill.
J Goodeve, Esq.
W. A. Montriou, Esq.
W. Crozier, Esq.
J. Fayrer, Esq., M.D.
Norman Chevers, Esq., M.D.
S. B. Partridge, Esq., F.R.C.S.
H. Scott Smith, Esq., B.A.

THE SYNDICATE.

President.

The Vice-Chancellor.

Members.

The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Calcutta.
The Rev. A. Duff, D.D., LL.D.
J. Sutcliffe, Esq., M A.
E. Goodeve, Esq., M.B.
Baboo Ramapersaud Roy.
Major G. Chesney.

THE FACULTY OF ARTS.

President.

The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Calcutta.

Members.

The Hon'ble the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal.
Prince Golam Muhammud.
Hon'ble Cecil Beadon.
W. Gordon Young, Esq.
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The Rev. W. Kay, D.D.
The Rev. A. Duff, D.D., LL.D.
The Rev. J. Mullens, B.A.
The Rev. J. Ogilvie, M.A.
H. Woodrow, Esq., M.A.
J. Sutcliffe, Esq., M.A.
Baboo Ramgopaul Ghose.
Pundit Eshwar Chunder Bidyasagur.
H. S. Reid, Esq.
T. Oldham, Esq., LL.D.
E. Lodge, Esq., M.A.
Geo. Smith, Esq.
Captain E. C. S. Williams.
Major G. Chesney.
The Venerable Archdeacon J. H. Pratt, M A.
W. S. Atkinson, Esq., M.A.
Capt. A. R. Fuller.
E. B. Cowell, Esq., M.A.
The Rev. Krishna Mohun Banerjea.

C. J. Erskine, Esq.
W. Grey, Esq.
W. S. Seton-Karr, Esq.
Major W. S. Sherwill.

THE FACULTY OF LAW.

President.

The Vice-Chancellor.

Members.

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice of Bengal.
The Hon'ble Sir Mordaunt Wells, Kt.
C. B. Trevor, Esq.
Baboo Prosonno Coomar Tagore.
Baboo Ramapersaud Roy.
H. Pratt, Esq.
Moulvie Mohammed Wuzeeh.
W. Theobald, Esq.
J. Newmarch, Esq., B.A.
A. G. Macpherson, Esq.
F. L. Beaufort, Esq.
J. Goodeve, Esq.
W. A. Montriou, Esq.

THE FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

President.

E. Goodeve, Esq., M.B.

Members.

A. Grant, Esq.
F. J. Mouat, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S.

T. Thomson, Esq., M.D.
W. C. B. Eatwell, Esq., M.D.
J. Forsyth, Esq.
J. Macpherson, Esq., M.D.
W. Crozier, Esq.
J. Fayrer, Esq., M.D.
Norman Chevers, Esq., M.D.
S. B. Partridge, Esq., F.R.C.S.

THE FACULTY OF ENGINEERING.

President.

The Hon'ble Major General Sir Robert Napier.

Members.

The Commander-in-Chief.
Lieut.-Col. H. Yule.
T. Oldham, Esq., LL.D.
Capt. E. C. S. Williams.
Geo. Turnbull, Esq.
Col. R. Baird Smith, C. B.
Major R. Strachey.
Major G. Chesney.
The Venerable Archdeacon J. H. Pratt, M.A.
Baboo Ramgopaul Ghose.
H. Scott Smith, Esq., B.A.
W. S. Atkinson, Esq., M.A.

Registrar.

H. Scott Smith, Esq., A.B.

EXAMINERS—1861.

ARTS.

I. Languages,	English and Classics.	Rev. J. Richards, M.A., St. John's Church. J. Sanders, Esq. Professor, Presidency College.
	Bengali.	Rev. O'Brien Smith, Editor, Education Gazette.
	Bengali and Sanscrit.	Baboo Rungolall Banerjea, Sub-Editor, Education Gazette.
	Sanscrit, Hindi, and Oorya.	Rev. K. M. Banerjea, Professor, Bishop's College.
	Arabic, Persian, and Urdu.	S. W. Fallon, Esq., Supt. Ajmere School.
II. History and Geography.		Major W. S. Sherwill, F.G.S., Professor, Civil Engineering College. R. L. Martin, Esq., M.A., Head Master, in charge of the Berhampore College.
III. Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.		Rev. W. S. Mackay, D.D., Supt. Chinsurah Free Church Institution. Robt. Thwaytes, Esq., B.A., Principal, Hooghly College.

IV. Mental and Moral Sciences. — Rev. E. Storrow, Supt. London Missionary Society's Institution, Bhowanipore. J. Graves, Esq., (Senior) Professor, Hooghly College.

V. Physical Sciences. — W. Crozier, Esq., Professor, Medical College. R. Jones, Esq., Professor, Presidency College.

Honors in Mathematics.

Venerable Archdeacon J. H. Pratt, M.A.
Rev. W. S. Mackay, D.D.
Robt. Thwaytes, Esq., B.A.

LAW.

J. Goodeve, Esq., C. Boulnois, Esq., } Barristers-at-Law.

MEDICINE.

Anatomy, S. B. Partridge, Esq.
Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence, } F. N. Macnamara, Esq., M.D.
Botany and Materia Medica, T. Anderson, Esq., M.D.
Medicine and Midwifery, Norman Chevers, Esq., M.D.
Surgery and Ophthalmic Surgery, } J. Fayrer, Esq., M.D.
Physiology and Zoology, W. Crozier, Esq.

ENGINEERING.

Engineering, ... Major W. Warrand.
Drawing and Geodesy, ... Major W. S. Sherwill.
Mathematics and Mechanics, R. L. Martin, Esq., M.A.

GRADUATES.

B. L.

Callica Doss Dutt,	..	1861	Presy. Coll. (Law Dept.)
Debendro Naram Bose,	..	1859	Presy. Coll. (Law Dept.)
Jadub Chunder Dey,	..	1860	Presy. Coll. (Law Dept.)
Judoo Nath Chatterjee,	..	1861	Presy. Coll. (Law Dept.)
Nobin Chunder Gangooly,	..	1861	Presy. Coll. (Law Dept.)
*Protab Chunder Chatterjea,	..	1860	Presy. Coll. (Law Dept.)
†Radha Gobind Mytro,	..	1860	Presy. Coll. (Law Dept.)
Romesh Chunder Mitter,	..	1861	Presy. Coll. (Law Dept.)
Soorjee Narain Sing,	..	1861	Presy. Coll (Law Dept.)
Tarra Prosono Mookerjee,	..	1861	Presy. Coll. (Law Dept.)
Taruck Nath Dutt,	..	1861	Presy. Coll. (Law Dept.)

L. L.

Hem Chunder Banerjea,	..	1861	Presy. Coll. (Law Dept.)

L. M. S.

FIRST DIVISION.

McReddie, G. D.,	..	1861	Medical College.
Mohindro Laul Sircar,	..	1861	Medical College.
Raj Kristo Banerjee,	..	1861	Medical College.

SECOND DIVISION.

Bhoobun Mohun Sircar,	..	1861	Medical College.
Bhoobun Mohun Chatterjee,	..	1861	Medical College.
Dhurmo Doss Bose,	..	1861	Medical College.
Doorga Doss Roy,	..	1861	Medical College.
Hurris Chunder Banerjee,	..	1861	Medical College.
Kally Prosono Mitter,	..	1861	Medical College.
Kopilessur Chowdhoory,	..	1861	Medical College.
Nobin Chunder Mitter,	..	1861	Medical College.
Obhoy Churn Bagchee,	..	1861	Medical College.
Oma Churn Mitter,	..	1861	Medical College.
Radhica Persaud Chatterjee,	..	1861	Medical College.

* Deputy Magistrate. † Deputy Inspector of Schools.

B. A.

FIRST DIVISION.

*Ahmed, ..	..	1861 Presidency College.
Bholanath Paul, ..	..	1859 Presidency College.
Hem Chunder Banerjea,	..	1859 Presidency College.
Nobinkisto Mookerjea,	..	1860 Presidency College.
Nobin Chunder Dey,	..	1861 Presidency College.
Omurto Lall Chatterjea,	..	1861 Presidency College.
Opendro Nath Mitter,	..	1861 Presidency College.
Prosono Coomar Bose,	..	1861 Presidency College.
Shama Churn Gangooly,	..	1860 Presidency College.
Taraprosad Chatterjea,	..	1859 Presidency College.

SECOND DIVISION.

Beereshur Mitter,..	..	1861 Presidency College.
Boycunto Nath Paul,	..	1861 Presidency College.
*Bunkim Chunder Chatterjea,		1858 Presy. Coll. (Law Dept.)
Evans, R. W., ..	..	1861 Bishop's College.
Goopee Nath Banerjea,	..	1861 Presidency College.
Gunga Prosad Mookerjea,	..	1861 Presidency College.
*Judoonath Bose,..	..	1858 Presy. Coll. (Genl. Dept.)
Judo Nath Mookerjea,	..	1861 Presidency College.
Khetter Mohun Bose,	..	1860 Civil Engineering College.
Kisto Comul Bhuttacharjee,	..	1860 Sanskrit College.
Lalgopal Dutt, ..	..	1859 Presidency College.
Lethbridge, W. M.,	..	1859 Bishop's College.
Omesh Chunder Sircar,	..	1859 Cal. Free Church Inst.
Omesh Chunder Sircar,	..	1861 Presidency College.
Radha Nath Bysack,	..	1861 Cal. Free Church Inst.
Ram Loll Mookerjee,	..	1859 Presidency College.
Ramrutton Muzumdar,	..	1861 Civil Engineering College.
Roma Nath Nundy,	..	1861 Presidency College.
Sreesh Chunder Ghose,	..	1859 Presidency College.

* Deputy Magistrate.

CANDIDATES WHO HAVE PASSED THE B. L. EXAMINATION, AND WILL BE ENTITLED TO THE DEGREE SO SOON AS THEY PASS THE B. A. EXAMINATION.

Amrito Loll Banerjea,	..	1858 Presy. Coll. (Law Dept.)
Anund Gopal Palit,	..	1859 Presy. Coll. (Law Dept.)
*Ashootosh Dhur,	..	1858 Presy. Coll. (Law Dept.)
Bhoobun Chunder Mookerjee,		1860 Presy. Coll. (Law Dept.)
Callychurn Ghose,	..	1859 Presy. Coll. (Law Dept.)
†Dwarkanath Chuckerbutty,	..	1858 Presy. Coll. (Law Dept.)
Forbes, Thomas, ..	..	1858 Presy. Coll. (Law Dept)
Grish Chunder Mitter,	..	1861 Presy. Coll. (Law Dept.)
Gregory, C. ..	..	1860 Presy. Coll. (Law Dept.)
Gregory, G. ..	..	1860 Presy. Coll. (Law Dept.)
Greeja Sunker Doss,	..	1858 Presy. Coll. (Law Dept.)
Hurryhur Mookerjea,	..	1858 Presy. Coll. (Law Dept.)
Kadernath Chatterjea,	..	1858 Presy. Coll. (Law Dept.)
Kadernath Dutt, ..	..	1860 Presy. Coll. (Law Dept.)
Kallee Mohun Doss,	..	1860 Presy. Coll. (Law Dept.)
Mutty Lall Chowdry,	..	1860 Presy. Coll. (Law Dept.)
Mutty Loll Mookerjea,	..	1860 Presy. Coll. (Law Dept.)
Nilmadhub Bose,..	..	1858 Presy. Coll. (Law Dept.)
Probha Chunder Ghose,	..	1858 Presy. Coll. (Law Dept.)
‡Rutten Loll Ghose,	..	1858 Presy. Coll. (Law Dept.)
Sreenath Mitter, ..	..	1858 Presy. Coll. (Law Dept.)

CANDIDATES WHO HAVE PASSED THE L. L. EXAMINATION AND WILL BE ENTITLED TO THE DEGREE SO SOON AS THEY PASS THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

Chunder Cally Ghose,	..	1861 Presy. Coll. (Law Dept.)
Doorga Mohun Doss,	..	1861 Presy. Coll. (Law Dept.)

* Attorney of the Supreme Court.
† Head Master, Purneah School.
‡ Moonsiff.

Gobin Chunder Doss,	..	1861 Presy. Coll. (Law Dept.)
Jodoo Nath Roy, ..	..	1861 Presy. Coll. (Law Dept.)
Khetter Mohun Gangooly,	..	1861 Presy. Coll (Law Dept.)
Luckhy Churn Bose,	..	1861 Presy. Coll. (Law Dept.)
Nilmadhub Sein, ..	..	1861 Presy. Coll. (Law Dept.)

UNDER-GRADUATES.

UNDER-GRADUATES WHO HAVE PASSED THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN MEDICINE.

FIRST DIVISION.

Bandernaike, A. W. D.	..	1859 Cal. Medical College.
Bensley, E. C., ..	..	1857 Cal. Medical College.
Carberry, J. ..	..	1860 Cal. Medical College.
Daly, J , ..	..	1857 Cal. Medical College.
Gopaul Chunder Dutt,	..	1857 Cal. Medical College.
Kallachand Halder,	..	1860 Cal. Medical College.
Kamikhanath Achaijee,	..	1859 Cal. Medical College.
Koch, E L., ..	..	1859 Cal. Medical College.
Khetter Mohun Mitter,	..	1857 Cal. Medical College.
Lukhenaram Roy,	..	1858 Cal. Medical College.
Mackertich, S., ..	..	1857 Cal. Medical College.
Money Loll Dutt,..	..	1859 Cal. Medical College.
Nittanund Nundy,	..	1859 Cal. Medical College.
Radharomun Roodro,	..	1860 Cal Medical College.
Tyler, J., ..	..	1860 Cal. Medical College.
Uder Chunder Doss,	..	1859 Cal. Medical College.
Venderstratten, W J.,	..	1857 Cal. Medical College.

SECOND DIVISION.

Anundo Chunder Mookerjee, ..		1857 Cal. Medical College.
Anund Chunder Sen,	..	1858 Cal. Medical College.
Beepenbehary Bose,	..	1857 Cal. Medical College.
Bholanath Mullick,	..	1858 Cal. Medical College.
Bhoobun Mohun Mitter,	..	1857 Cal. Medical College.

Bhuggobutty Churn Mookerjee,	1859	Cal. Medical College.
Boly Chunder Sein, ..	1860	Cal. Medical College.
Cally Brommo Banerjea, ..	1858	Cal. Medical College.
Dowcowry Ghose,.. ..	1860	Cal. Medical College.
Gopal Chunder Lahory, ..	1861	Cal. Medical College.
Grish Chunder Mitter (Junior,)	1861	Cal. Medical College.
Guddadhur Ghose, ..	1858	Cal. Medical College.
Gungadhur Kurmokar, ..	1858	Cal. Medical College.
Hodgkinson, E. R., ..	1860	Cal. Medical College.
Hoff, G., ...	1858	Cal. Medical College.
Jadub Kissen Ghose, ..	1861	Cal. Medical College.
Juddoonath Ghose, ..	1859	Cal. Medical College.
Kadernath Chatterjee, ..	1859	Cal. Medical College.
Kally Koomar Mitter, ..	1859	Cal. Medical College.
Kalikishen Ghose, ..	1860	Cal. Medical College.
Kalleeprosunno Ghosaul, ..	1860	Cal. Medical College.
Keyt, F.	1860	Cal. Medical College.
Luckhy Narain Bose, ..	1861	Cal. Medical College.
Monohur Dutt, ...	1859	Cal. Medical College.
Nim Chunder Goopto, ..	1857	Cal. Medical College.
Nundo Loll Dhole, ..	1859	Cal. Medical College.
Omesh Chunder Dutt, ..	1860	Cal. Medical College.
Poorno Chunder Bysack, ..	1858	Cal. Medical College.
Prosunno Gopal Bose, ..	1860	Cal. Medical College.
Rajkisto Ghosal, ...	1857	Cal Medical College.
Rajkissen Chuckerbutty, ..	1860	Cal. Medical College.
Rajkissen Mookerjee, ..	1861	Cal. Medical College.
Ramloll Ghose, ...	1858	Cal. Medical College.
Romun Chunder Sadhoo, ..	1861	Cal. Medical College.
Shama Churn Chatterjee, ..	1861	Cal. Medical College.
Sumbhoo Chunder Goopto, ..	1858	Cal. Medical College.
Tarmey Churn Dutt, ..	1857	Cal. Medical College.

UNDER-GRADUATES.

WHO HAVE PASSED THE ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

FIRST DIVISION.

Abdool Jubber, ...	1857	Calcutta Mudrissa.
Abdool Kadir, ...	1860	Mudrissa College.
Abdool Quadir, ...	1859	Sarun School.
Abdool Razack, ...	1857	Calcutta Mudrissa.
Abdool Rohaman,.. ..	1857	Calcutta Mudrissa.
Abdool Ruheem, ...	1860	Mudrissa College.
Ajodhya Pershad, ...	1859	Ajmere School.
Ali Hafiz, ...	1859	Mudrissa College.
Ameen Oodeen Ahmed, ..	1859	Cŏmmillah School.
Annund Coomar Surbadhicarry,	1857	Presidency College.
Annund Loll Roy, . ..	1858	Presidency College.
Annund Lall Sen,.. ..	1859	Presidency College.
Annund Chunder Sen, ..	1859	2nd Master, Furreedpore School.
Arratoon, J. H. W., ..	1857	La Martiniére.
Ashootosh Mookerjea, ..	1858	Presidency College.
Ashotose Mitter, ...	1859	Presidency College.
Aukheel Chunder Sein, ..	1859	Chittagong School.
Bacharam Chatterjee, ..	1859	Oriental Seminary.
Baneymadhub Bose, ..	1859	Colootollah Branch Sch.
Baneymadhub Dey, ..	1860	Colootollah Branch Sch.
Benode Chund Mookerjee, ..	1859	Ooterparah School.
Bhobany Churn Dutt, ..	1859	Hindoo School.
Bhoirub Chunder Banerjea, ..	1857	Hindu School.
Bhoirub Chunder Bose, ..	1857	Free Church Inst.
Bholanath Banerjea, ..	1857	Civil Engineering Coll.
Bholanath Dutt, ...	1857	Hindu School.
Bhoobun Chunder Mookerjee,	1858	Presidency College.
Bhoobun Chunder Banerjee, ..	1859	Presidency College.
Bhoobun Mohun Raha, ..	1859	4th Master Burrisal Sch.
Bhoobun Mohun Dutt, ..	1860	Teacher Ranaghat Sch.

Bhoobun Mohun Lahoory, ..	1860	Medical College.
Bhoobun Mohun Porel, ..	1860	Cal. Free Church Inst.
Bhugwan Chunder Bose, ..	1858	Hd. Master, Mymg. Sch.
Bhugwan C. Chuckerbutty, ..	1857	Dacca College,
Bhugwan Chunder Bose, ..	1859	7th Master, Dacca Coll.
Bhugwan Chunder Chatterjee,	1859	Burrisal School.
Biprodos Banerjea, ..	1858	Chittagong School.
Biresur Bose, ...	1857	Presidency College.
Bireshur Halder, ...	1859	Presidency College.
Blumhardt, J. F.. ..	1860	Private Student.
Boikantonath Dey, ..	1857	Presidency College.
Boikuntnath Sen,.. ..	1859	Berhampore College.
Bonomally Dutt, ...	1857	Colootollah Branch Sch.
Brojindro Coomar Banerjea, ..	1857	Serampore College.
Brojokissore Bose, ..	1859	Master, Bhaugulpore Sch.
Brojo Mohun Roy, ..	1857	Dacca College.
Budry Doss, ...	1857	Delhi College.
Busunto Coomar Ghose, ..	1857	Jessore School.
Cally Churn Ghose, ..	1857	Presidency College.
Cally Doss Chatterjee, ..	1859	Presidency College.
Cally Krishna Ghose, ..	1857	Genl. Assembly's Inst.
Cally Churn Banerjee, ..	1860	Cal. Free Church Inst.
Calimohun Chowdry, ..	1859	Presidency College.
Calinath Dey, ...	1857	Dacca College.
Canie Loll Mookerjee, ..	1859	Hooghly Coll. Sch.
Cashee Prosonno Mitter, ..	1859	Presidency College.
Charu Chunder Dutt, ..	1860	Hindu School.
Chunder Madhub Ghose, ..	1857	Presidency College.
Chunder Mohun Ghose, ..	1859	Colootollah Branch Sch.
Chunder Nath Ghose, ..	1859	Colh. Branch School.
Chunder Coomar Dutt, ..	1859	Dacca College.
Chunder Sekhur Mookerjee, ..	1859	Hooghly College.
Chunder Mohun Banerjee, ..	1859	2nd Master, Bhaugulpore School.
Chunder Cant Sein, ..	1859	Head Master, Rungpore Training School.

Chunder Coomar Moytro,	..	1859 Barrackpore School.
Chunder Coomar Doss,	..	1860 Burrisaul School.
Chunder Coomar Roy,	..	1860 Barrackpore School.
Chundermohun Doss,	..	1859 Presidency College.
Chunder Nauth Bhuttacharjee,		1860 Teacher, Bullagur Aided School.
Chundi Churn Bose,	..	1857 Dacca College.
Chundoo Loll, ..	..	1857 Delhi College.
Coutto, J, R., ..	..	1859 Privately educated.
Coylas Chunder Chatterjee,	..	1860 Bancoorah School.
Crump, H. W., ..	..	1859 Doveton College.
DeAlwis, T. J. ..	..	1860 Queen's Coll. Colombo.
DeAlwis, W. H. ..	..	1860 Queen's Coll. Colombo.
Deare, W., ..	..	1857 St. Paul's School.
Debendernarain Bose,	..	1857 Presidency College.
DeCruz, H., ..	..	1857 Doveton College.
DeCruz, L. W., ..	..	1857 Doveton College.
DeCruz, R. ..	..	1857 Doveton College.
De Liviera, H., ..	..	1857 Bishop's College.
Denonath Sen, ..	..	1858 Dacca College & School.
Denonath Mookerjee,	..	1859 Teacher, Jonye School.
Denonath Bose, ..	..	1859 Presidency College.
Denonath Pyne, ..	..	1859 Hindu School.
Denonath Bose, ..	..	1860 Colootollah Branch Sch.
Doorgamohun Doss,	..	1859 Presidency College.
Doyal Chunder Shome,	..	1859 Hooghly College.
Dwarkanath Banerjea,	..	1857 Presidency College.
Dwarkanath Bhuttacharjea,	..	1857 Teacher, Ooterparah Sch.
Dwarkanath Bysack,	..	1857 Colootollah Branch Sch.
Dwarkanath Dey, ..	..	1857 Head Master, Garden Reach Aided School.
Dwarkanath Roy, ..	..	1857 Dacca College.
Elders, P. E. ..	..	1860 Queen's Coll. Colombo.
Ethmam Hosein, ..	..	1859 Mudrissa College.
Forbes, A., ..	..	1859 Doveton College.
Fuzlut Baree, ..	..	1860 Hooghly Collegiate Sch.

George, J. ..	..	1860 Doveton College.
Gilbert, Edwin, ..	..	1858 Patna High School.
Gobin Chunder Ghose,	..	1860 Coloottollah Branch Sch.
Gobin Chunder Seal,	..	1859 Hindu School.
Gobin Chunder Mookerjee,	..	1859 Hooghly Collegiate Sch.
Gonesh Chunder Chowdry,	..	1859 Presidency College.
Gooroodoyal Sing,	..	1857 Teacher, Sanskrit Coll.
Gooroo Doss Banerjee,	..	1859 Coloottollah Branch Sch.
Gopaul Chunder Banerjea,	..	1858 Head Master, Chittagong School.
Gopaul Chunder Chuckerbutty,		1858 Presidency College.
Gopal Chunder Goopto,	..	1859 Sanscrit College.
Gopal Chunder Roy,	..	1859 Hindu Sch.
Gopal Loll Mitter,	..	1859 Bhaugulpore School.
Gordon, B. D., ..	..	1859 Doveton College.
Gour Mohun Bysack,	..	1857 Dacca College.
Govind Chunder Mitter,	..	1858 Berhampore College.
Gray, H. D., ..	..	1857 Doveton College.
Gray, A. C., ..	..	1859 Doveton College.
Greesh Chunder Coondoo,	..	1857 Coloottollah Branch Sch.
Grish Chunder Mitter,	..	1859 Hindoo School.
Grish Chunder Chowdry,	..	1859 Ooterparah School.
Grish Chunder Chuckerbutty,	..	1859 Coloottollah Branch Sch.
Gungadhur Acharjee,	..	1859 Head Master, Kunnogur School.
Gunnendernath Tagore,	..	1857 Hindu School.
Hem Nauth Muzoomdar,	..	1860 Benares College.
Hem Chunder Roy,	..	1857 Cuttack School.
Heraloll Banerjea,	..	1857 Hindu School.
Herumbo Loll Gossamy,	..	1859 Ooterparah School.
Hungsessur Mookerjee,	..	1859 Puruha School.
Hurmarain Roy, ..	..	1859 Cal. Free Church Inst.
Hurro Nauth Bose,	..	1860 Hooghly Collegiate Sch.
Hurololl Roy, ..	..	1858 Coloottollah Branch Sch.
Hurrogopal Sircar,	..	1859 Coloottollah Branch Sch.
Hurry Churn Doss,	..	1860 Teacher, Bancoorah Sch.

Hyder Hossein, ..	..	1859 Mudrissa College.
Ishan Chunder Ghose,	..	1857 Free Church Institution.
Ishan Chunder Sing,	..	1857 Free Church Institution.
Ishan Chunder Nundee,	..	1857 Teacher, Hindu Charitable Institution.
Ishan Chunder Roy,	..	1860 Kishnaghur Coll. Sch.
Isher Chunder Naug,	..	1857 Dacca College.
Ishree Pershad, ..	..	1859 Doveton College.
Ishur Chunder Chuckerbutty,	..	1859 Presidency College.
Isser Chunder Bose,	..	1858 Chittagong School.
Issur Chunder Chuckerbutty,	..	1859 Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
Jadub C. Chuckerbutty,	..	1858 Dacca Collegiate School.
Jadub Chunder Doss,	..	1857 Burdn. Maharajah's Sch.
Janokinath Sein, ..	..	1857 Colootollah Branch Sch.
Jodoo Nauth Mookerjee,	..	1860 Teacher.
Joggender Chunder Ghose,	..	1857 Hindu School.
Joy Gopal Sing, ..	..	1859 Gya School.
Juddoonath Roy, ..	..	1859 Presidency College.
Juggesher Mookerjea,	..	1858 Metropolitan College.
Kadernath Dutt, ..	..	1859 Colootollah Branch Sch.
Kallachand Holdar,	..	1857 Presidency College.
Kally Churn Chatterjea,	..	1858 Burrisal School.
Kally Mohun Gooptu,	..	1857 Presidency College.
Kally Prosonno Mookerjee,	..	1859 Hooghly Collegiate Sch.
Kally Narain Raha,	..	1859 Dacca Collegiate School.
Kanti Chunder Mitter,	..	1859 Hooghly Collegiate Sch.
Kanti Chunder Banerjee,	..	1860 Sanscrit College.
Kanye Laul Seal, ..	..	1860 Colootollah Branch Sch.
Kartick Chunder Roy,	..	1860 Teacher, Noral School.
Kashy Chunder Bose,	..	1859 Kishnagur College.
Kasseenath Mookerjea,	..	1857 Dacca College.
Kesava-Deva Sundylia,	..	1859 Benares College.
Keshub Nauth Bishee,	..	1860 Beauleah School.
Khetternath Bhuttacharjea,	..	1857 Civil Engineering Coll.
Khetter Pal Doss,	..	1857 Baraset School.

Khetterpersad Mookerjea,	..	1858 Presidency College.
Kissory Mohun Sein,	..	1859 Seal's College.
Kissory Mohun Chatterjee,	..	1860 Doveton College.
Kisto Chunder Roy,	..	1857 Presidency College.
Kisto Mohun Mookerjea,	..	1857 Hindu School.
Kopali Prosono Mookerjea,	..	1860 Syedpore Aided School.
Koonjobehary Chuckerbutty,	..	1859 Teacher, Kishnaghur Coll.
Koylash Chunder Mookerjee,	..	1859 Kishnaghur Col. School.
Kristo Chunder Chatterjee,	..	1859 Colootollah Branch Sch.
Kristo Mohun Dey,	..	1859 Chinsurah Grammar Sch.
Kuleem-oor Ruhman,	..	1860 Mudrissa College.
Lolit Mohun Chatterjea,	..	1857 Doveton College.
Luckhynarain Bysack,	..	1859 Presidency College.
Luckhynarain Doss,	..	1859 Kishnaghur College.
Ludovici, E. ..	..	1859 Queen's College, Colombo.
Lukhi Chunder Doss,	..	1857 Chittagong School.
Madhub Chunder Roy,	..	1859 Civil Engineering College.
Madhub Chunder Deba,	..	1859 Benares College.
Mendes, L A. ..	..	1859 Doveton College.
Mirtoonjoy Roy, ..	..	1860 Presidency College.
Mohammed Ali, ..	..	1857 Calcutta Mudrissa.
Mohammed Azghur,	..	1858 Dacca Collegiate Sch.
Mohamed Diem, ..	..	1859 Mudrissa College.
Mohamed Ahmud,	..	1860 Mudrissa College.
Mohender Chunder Dutt,	..	1857 Hindu School.
Mohendernath Ghose,	..	1859 Bansbaria Free Church Branch School.
Mohendronath Bose,	..	1857 Presidency College.
Mohendronath Mitter,	..	1857 Hindu School.
Mohender Loll Mitter,	..	1859 Colootollah Branch Sch.
Mohiney Mohun Roy,	..	1857 Presidency College.
Monmoth Nauth Chatterjee,	..	1860 Ooterparah School.
Mothooranath Burmono,	..	1858 Medical College.
Mudden Mohun Bysack,	..	1859 Hindu School,
Mujeebor Ruhman,	..	1860 Colingha Branch School.
Muttiloll Chowdry,	..	1859 Presidency College.

Muttiloll Dey, ..	..	1859 Civil Engineering College.
Mutty Loll Mookerjea,	..	1858 Privately educated.
Mutty Loll Sircar,	..	1858 Kishnar. Collegiate Sch.
Nebarun Chunder Mookerjee,	..	1860 Colootollah Branch Sch.
Neelambur, Mookerjee,	..	1859 Sanscrit College.
Neelmadhub Banerjee,	..	1859 Teacher, Barrackpore Sch.
Nil Madhub Mitter,	..	1857 Cal. Free Church Inst.
Nilmoney Banerjea,	..	1857 Presidency College.
Nilmoney Coowar,	..	1858 Presidency College.
Nilmoney Dey, ..	..	1859 Privately educated.
Nilmoney Kooar, ..	..	1859 Hooghly College.
Nilmoney Doss, ..	..	1860 Hooghly Branch School.
Nittanund Nundy,	..	1857 Gen. Assembly's Inst.
Nobin Chunder Day,	..	1859 Master of Burdwan Rajah's School.
Nobin Chunder Banerjee,	..	1860 Kishnagur Col. School.
Nobin Kishen Mookerjea,	..	1859 Ooterparah School.
Nobin Chunder Boral,	..	1859 Hindu School.
Nobo Coomar Banerjee,	..	1860 Kishnagur Col. School.
Nullitbullub Seal, ..	..	1858 Presidency College.
Nundo C. Bhuttacharjea,	..	1857 Baraset School.
Obenash Chunder Ghose,	..	1859 Oriental Seminary.
Obhoy Doss Bose,	..	1859 Dacca College.
Odeutoollah, ..	..	1859 Mudrissa College.
Okhilnath Roy, ..	..	1859 Hindu School.
Oma Churn Addy,	..	1857 Colootollah Branch Sch.
Oma Churn Dutt, .	..	1857 Chittagong School.
Omernath Bose, ..	..	1859 Colootollah Branch Sch.
Omesh Chunder Mitter,	..	1859 Colootollah Branch Sch.
Omesh Chunder Dutt,	..	1859 London Missionary Society's Institution.
Omirtolall Paul, ..	..	1859 Howrah School.
Omritololl Mitter,	..	1857 Hindu School.
Opendro Chunder Bose,	..	1859 Presidency College.
Otool Chunder Mookerjee,	..	1859 Presidency College.
Parbutty Churn Roy,	..	1857 Dacca Collegiate School.

Parbutty Churn Ghose, ..	1859	Presidency College.
Parbutty Coomar Mitter, ..	1857	Presidency College.
Partridge, S. C., ...	1858	Doveton College.
Paul, B.	1859	La Martinière College.
Peary Mohun Bannerjee, ..	1859	4th Master, Baraset Sch.
Peary Mohun Mookerjee, ..	1859	Presidency College.
Peary Loll Roy, ...	1859	Beaulcah School.
Peters, L., ...	1859	Serampore College.
Philips, A., ...	1857	La Martinière.
Phillips, D. H., ...	1857	Doveton College.
Pitumber Dey, ...	1859	Presidency College.
Poornanundo Mitter, ..	1859	Colootollah Branch Sch.
Poorno Chunder Sircar, ..	1859	Serampore College.
Poorno Chunder Bose, ..	1860	Hindu School.
Prankristo Doss, ...	1859	Chittagong School.
Preonath Dutt, ...	1857	Presidency College.
Probhat Chunder Sen, ..	1859	Dacca College.
Prosonno Chunder Roy, ..	1859	Master, Sanskrit College.
Prosonno Badan Mitter, ..	1859	Benares College.
Prosunno Coomar Doss, ..	1857	Chittagong School.
Prosunno Coomar Sen, ..	1857	Lon. Missy. Socy.'s Inst.
Prosunno Chunder Roy, ..	1859	Kishnagur Collegiate Sch.
Protab Chunder Dey, ..	1859	Berhampore College.
Purmeshur Dyal, ...	1859	Bhaugulpore School.
Radhabinode Dutt, ..	1857	Burdwan Maharajah's School.
Radha Gobind Dutt, ..	1859	Hooghly College.
Radhakisto Sen, ...	1859	Berhampore Collegiate School.
Radhicaprosunno Mookerjea, ..	1858	Privately educated.
Raj Coomar Roy, ...	1859	Head Master, Barrackpore School.
Rajendronath Bose, ..	1857	Presidency College.
Rajendronath Roy, ..	1857	Presidency College.
Rajkissen Pramanic, ..	1859	Presidency College.
Rajkrishna Mitter, ..	1859	Colootollah Branch Sch.

Raj Mohun Bose,	..	1860 Colootollah Branch Sch.
Raj Narain Sing,	..	1860 Kishnaghur Col. School.
Ram Chunder Mookerjee,	..	1860 Presidency College.
Ramloll Bose, ..	..	1857 Colootollah Branch Sch.
Ramloll Mishee, ..	..	1857 Patna High School.
Ramloll Dey, ..	..	1859 Calcutta Free Church Institution.
Robinson, J., ..	..	1860 Civil Engineering Coll.
Roby Chunder Gangooly,	..	1859 Kishnagur Coll. School.
Rohim Buksh, ..	..	1857 Calcutta Mudrissa.
Rohim Buksh, ..	..	1859 Bansbaria Free Church Branch School.
Rujoonee Coomar Dutt,	..	1857 Dacca College.
Sadhoo Chunder Seal,	..	1859 13th Master, Dacca Coll.
Sadut-oollah, ..	..	1860 Colingha Branch School.
Sagur Chand, ..	..	1859 Agra College.
Sarodapersad Banerjea,	..	1857 Cossipore Aided School.
Sarodaprosad Chatterjee,	..	1859 Bhaugulpore School.
Sham Loll Mitter,	..	1857 Hindu School.
Shamloll Haldar, ..	..	1859 Hindu School.
Shib Chunder Gui,	..	1860 Paikparah School.
Shiseer Coomar Ghose,	..	1857 Colootollah Branch Sch.
Shittanath Mookerjea,	..	1859 Head-Master, Chukdegee Aided School.
Shomenath Mookerjea,	..	1857 Sanskrit College.
Shosheebhoosun Sein,	..	1859 Burrisaul School.
Shosheebhoosun Sein,	..	1859 Colootollah Branch Sch.
Shib Chunder Chatterjee,	..	1859 Colootollah Branch Sch.
Simon, J. P. A., ..	..	1859 Dacca Collegiate School.
Smith, W. A. ..	..	1859 La Martinière.
Soorender Nauth Chatterjee,	..	1860 Hooghly Branch School.
Soorjee Coomar Chatterjee,	..	1859 Presidency College.
Sreekant Mullick, ..	..	1859 Hooghly Branch School.
Sreenath Banerjee,	..	1859 Head Master, Comercally School.
Stephen, A. J., ..	..	1857 Dacca College.

Stephen, M. J, ..	..	1857 Dacca College.
Stevens, G. ..	..	1859 La Martinière.
Sturmer, E ..	..	1857 Doveton College.
Sumboo Chunder Roy,	..	1857 Privately educated.
Sumbhoo Chunder Nag,	..	1859 Dacca Collegiate School.
Surrut Chunder Doss,	..	1859 Master, Furreedpore Sch.
Suttendernath Tagore,	..	1857 Hindu School.
Sykes, G. S., ..	..	1857 Doveton College.
Tafazzal Hossein,..	..	1860 Tribanee Training Sch.
Tarabeelash Mitter,	..	1859 Berhampore College.
Tarachand, ..	..	1857 Delhi College.
Tareney Churn Ghose,	..	1859 Hindu School.
Tarabur Mitter, ..	..	1859 Presidency College.
Tarinney Persaud Roy,	..	1857 Dacca College.
Tribhowun Singh,	..	1859 2nd Master, Gya School.
Troyluckonath Mitter,	..	1859 Ooterparah School.
Toolsey Doss Seal,	..	1860 Private Student.
Toolsey Prosad, ..	..	1859 Sarun School.
Twidale, H, ..	..	1857 Doveton College,
Tyler, J W., ..	..	1857 Doveton College.
Umbica Churn Bose,	..	1858 Hindu School.
Umbica Churn Sircar,	..	1859 Librarian, Howrah Sch.
Umbica Churn Banerjee,	..	1859 Presidency College.
Utull Chunder Mullick,	..	1859 Hindu School
Waller, E. D, ..	..	1858 Doveton College
Wooma Canto Chatterjee,	..	1860 Dacca Collegiate School.
Woomakanth Doss,	..	1859 Dacca Collegiate School.
Wray, G O, ..	..	1859 Private Student.
Zuhoor Alum, ..	..	1860 Private Student.

SECOND DIVISION.

Abdoollah, ..	..	1859 Mudrissa College,
Abdool Wohab, ..	..	1860 Burrisaul School.
Adawlut Khan, ..	..	1857 Calcutta Mudrissa.

Adawlut Khan, ..	..	1858 Calcutta Madrissa.
Addynath Mitter, .	..	1859 Mymensing School.
Affzil Hosein, ..	..	1859 Teacher, Kishnaghur Mission School.
Amoluk Chand, ...	..	1859 Ajmere School.
Amurnath Bhuttacharjee,	..	1859 Beauleah School.
Anund Loll Bose,..	..	1859 Bhaugulpore School.
Anundloll Bhadoory,	..	1859 Howrah School.
Anundmohun Bose,	..	1859 Burrisaul School.
Arrathoon, L. J. ..	..	1860 La Martinière.
Ashootosh Ghose,..	..	1859 Hooghly Collegiate Sch.
Ashootosh Mullick,	..	1859 Oriental Seminary.
Atkinson, A. T., ..	..	1859 Cuttack School.
Atma Ram, ..	..	1860 Agra College.
Attygalle, J., ..	..	1860 Queen's Coll , Colombo.
Audhor Chunder Doss,	..	1857 Genl. Assembly's Inst
Audhor Chand Bose,	..	1859 Calcutta Free Church Institution.
Aughorenath Ghose,	..	1858 Hooghly Collegiate School.
Aughorenath Banerjee,	..	1859 Jessore School.
Aughorenath Dutt,	..	1859 Midnapore School
Augustine, J., ..	..	1859 Doveton College.
Aujoodhynath, ..	..	1859 Agra College.
Aumoolia Churn Mookerjee,	..	1860 Seal's College.
Aunodapersaud Sen,	..	1860 Barrisaul School.
Aunundo Coomar Samel,	..	1860 Berhampore Col. School.
Aunundo Mohun Dutt,	..	1860 Pogose School.
Aunundo Chunder Goho,	..	1860 Chittagong School.
Aununto Ram Ghose,	..	1859 Colootollah Branch Sch.
Aushootoss Naug,	..	1860 Balasore School.
Babonau, P. W. ..	..	1860 St Paul's School.
Bagram, G. J., ..	..	1859 La Martinière College.
Balkishun, ...	..	1860 Agra College
Bama Churn Banerjea,	..	1857 Hindu School.
Bama Churn Palit,	..	1859 Mymensing School.
Bama Churn Chatterjee,	..	1860 Baraset School.

Bama Churn Paramanic,	..	1860 Kishnaghur Coll. School.
Bamachurn Chatterjee,	..	1859 Baraset School.
Baneymadub Mojoomdar,	..	1859 Privately Educated.
Baneymadhub Chuckerbutty,	.	1859 Hooghly College.
Baneymadhub Roy,	..	1859 Colootollah Branch Sch.
Baneymadhub Mitter,	..	1859 Jessore School.
Bannerjee, C. N., ...	..	1859 St. Paul's School.
Bedhoobudden Bannerjee,	..	1859 Konenuggur Aided Sch.
Beer Chunder Doss,	..	1860 Chinsurah Free Church Institution.
Beeressur Paulit, ..	..	1860 Konenuggur Aided Sch.
Beernursing Dey,..	..	1859 Hindu School.
Beglar, J., ..	..	1860 Dacca College.
Behareeloll Bhadory,	..	1859 Hindu School.
Behareeloll Gangooly,	..	1859 Bally Aided School.
Beharee Loll Mitter,	..	1859 Howrah School.
Behareeloll Mookerjee,	..	1859 Ooterparah School.
Beharryloll Sen, ..	..	1859 Hooghly Collegiate Sch.
Behary Laul Banerjee,	..	1860 Civil Engineering Coll.
Behary Laul Chowdry,	..	1860 Presidency College.
Behary Laul Mozoomdar,	..	1860 Burdwan Raja's School.
Behareeloll, ..	..	1859 Agra College.
Bemola Churn Bhuttacharjee,..		1860 Kishnagur Collegiate Sch.
Benodebeharry Dey,	..	1859 Hooghly Collegiate Sch.
Benode Behary Gangooly,	..	1860 Burrisaul School.
Benwarry Sen, ..	..	1859 Beerbhoom School.
Bepin Behary Dutt,	..	1860 Hindu School.
Bepin Mohun Sen,	..	1860 Colootollah Branch Sch.
Beven, T. E., ..	..	1859 Queen's Coll., Colombo.
Bhobani Churn Mookerjee,	..	1860 Kandi Private School.
Bhobany Sunker Sein,	..	1859 Furreedpore School.
Bhobendronarain Nundy,	..	1859 Hooghly Collegiate Sch.
Bhoirub Chunder Addy,	..	1857 Doveton College.
Bholanath Doss, ..	..	1859 Baraset School.
Bholanath Bose, ..	..	1860 Baraset School.
Bholanath Doss, ..	..	1860 Russapuglah School.

Bholanath Bose, ..	..	1859 Bishop's College.
Bhoobun Mohun Goopto,	..	1859 Hooghly Collegiate Sch.
Bhoobun Mohun Doss,	..	1860 Dacca Collegiate School.
Bhoobun Mohun Neogy,	..	1860 Hooghly College.
Bhoobun Chunder Paul,	..	1860 Chinsurah Free Church Institution.
Bhooputty Chatterjee,	..	1859 Kishnagur Collegiate Sch.
Bidadhur Doss, ..	..	1859 Pogose School.
Bidadhur Ghose, ..	..	1860 Mymensing School.
Binodabehary Biswas,	..	1858 Burdwan Maharajah's Sch.
Biprodoss Bhadoory,	..	1858 Furreedpore School.
Biressur Chuckerbutty,	..	1859 2nd Master, Bora Aided School.
Biressur Banerjee,	..	1858 Ooterparah School.
Bissala Churn Mullick,	..	1859 Midnapore School.
Bissesser Chatterjee,	..	1859 Russapuglah School.
Bissessur Sickdar,	..	1859 Colootollah Branch Sch.
Bissessur Mookerjee,	..	1860 Baraset School.
Bit Chunder Putnaik,	..	1860 Cuttack School.
Bonnaud, W., ..	..	1860 Bishop's College.
Bonomally Sing, ..	..	1859 Cuttack School.
Bonomally Dutt, ..	..	1860 Teacher, Bancoorah Sch.
Borodaprosad Ghose,	..	1859 Hooghly Collegiate Sch.
Boycant Nauth Mitter,	..	1860 Hooghly Collegiate Sch.
Brito, C., ..	..	1859 Queen's Coll., Colombo.
Brindabun Chunder Doss,	..	1860 Dacca Collegiate School.
Brojendro Coomar Seal,	..	1858 Hooghly Coll. and Sch.
Brojobullub Mitter,	..	1859 Bancoorah School.
Brojo Coomar Mozoomdar,	..	1860 Pogose School.
Brojo Gopal Ghose,	..	1860 Kishnaghur Coll. School.
Brojoloil Bannerjee,	..	1859 Jonye School.
Brojo Laul Huldar,	..	1860 Hindu School.
Brojonath Mookerjea,	..	1858 Cal. Free Church Inst.
Brojonath Shaw, ..	..	1859 Hooghly Collegiate Sch.
Brojonath Gangooly,	..	1859 Oriental Seminary.
Bulloram Mullick,	..	1859 Chinsurah Free Church Institution.

Bully Chand Sen,..	..	1859	Medical College.
Bungo Chunder Naug,	..	1860	Dacca Collegiate School.
Bungsee Dhur Sen,	..	1860	Presidency College.
Bunkoobeharry Seal,	..	1859	Privately educated.
Bunkobeharry Bose,	..	1859	Colootollah Branch Sch.
Bunkobeharry Paul,	..	1859	Cal. Free Church Inst.
Bunnomally Mullick,	..	1859	Presidency College.
Burroda Kanto Biswas,	..	1860	Kishnagur Collegiate Sch.
Burroda Persaud Doss,	..	1860	Paikparah School.
Burrodaprosad Chatterjee,	..	1859	Colootollah Branch Sch.
Bussunt Chunder Doss,	..	1857	Dacca College.
Bussuntloll Sein, ..	..	1859	Pogose School.
Byrne, V. P., ..	..	1859	Doveton Bollege.
Byrne, H., ..	..	1859	St. Paul's School.
Callybur Mookerjea,	..	1857	Colootollah Branch Sch.
Cally Churn Boondoo, (Sr.)	..	1860	Hooghly Collegiate Sch.
Cally Coomar Goopto,	..	1860	Dacca Collegiate School.
Cally Doss Bhuttacharjee,	..	1860	Bancoorah School.
Cally Mohun Ghose,	..	1860	Pogose School.
Cally Mohun Goopto,	..	1860	Pogose School.
Cally Nauth Chowdry,	..	1860	Beauleah School.
Callypersaud, ..	..	1857	Patna High School.
Cally Persaud Kor,	..	1860	Mudnapore School.
Cally Podo Goopto,	..	1860	Bansbariah Free Church Branch School.
Cally Prosono Chatterjee,	..	1860	Hooghly Collegiate Sch.
Cally Coomar Doss,	..	1859	Furreedpore School.
Campagnac, J. A.,	..	1860	Doveton College.
Canty Churn Chowdry,	..	1859	Private Student.
Cashey Kinkur Mitter,	..	1859	Hindu School.
Cassinath Ghosaul,	..	1857	Baraset School.
Chooney Loll Doss,	..	1859	Hindoo School.
Chooney Loll Doss,	..	1859	Hindoo School.
Choonee Loll Seal,	..	1860	Cossipore School.
Chotee Loll, ..	..	1860	Bareilly College.
Chuckerdhur Persad,	..	1859	Bhaugulpore School.

Chundee Churn Banerjee, ..	1859	Oriental Seminary.
Chunder Bhoosun Mookerjee,	1860	Ranaghat Aided School.
Chunder Kant Roy, ..	1858	Kishnagur Collegiate Sch.
Chunder Coomar Dey, ..	1860	Colootollah Branch Sch.
Chunder Cant Mitter, ..	1859	Jessore School.
Chunder Canto Gangooly, ..	1860	Pubna School.
Chunder Canto Ghose, ..	1860	Dacca Collegiate School.
Chunder Canto Mitter, ..	1860	Beerbhoom School.
Chunder Canto Mozoomdar, ..	1860	Berhampore Col Sch.
Chunder Mohun Goswamy, ..	1858	Dacca Collegiate School.
Chunder Mohun Sen, ..	1860	Dacca Collegiate School.
Chunder Narain Sing, ..	1859	Beerbhoom School.
Chunder Nauth Bose, ..	1860	Oriental Seminary.
Chundernath Chowdry, ..	1859	Colootollah Branch Sch.
Chunder Nauth Roy, ..	1860	Beauleah School.
Chunder Shekher Boondoo, ..	1859	Privately educated.
Chunder Shekher Gangooly, ..	1859	Hooghly Collegiate Sch.
Clarke, H. H.	1860	Teacher, Lahore School.
Cofil Ooddin, ...	1859	General Assembly's Inst.
Comolakanto Sen, ..	1860	Chittagong School.
Concannon, J. G.,.. ..	1860	Doveton College.
Coolodaprosad Sen, ..	1859	Beerbhoom School.
Craven, J., ...	1859	La Martinière College.
D'Alwis, A., ...	1859	Queen's Coll., Colombo.
Dabee Churn Paul, ..	1860	Presidency College.
Daniell, A., ...	1859	Bishop's College.
Debendro Loll Bose, ..	1859	Hooghly Collegiate Sch.
Debendro Chunder Ghose, ..	1860	Jessore School.
Debendro Nauth Mullick, ..	1860	Hindu School.
Debendro Nauth Mullick, ..	1860	Hooghly Branch School.
Debender C. Mozoomdar, ..	1859	Pubna School.
Debendernath Roy, ..	1859	Colootollah Branch Sch.
Degambur Canoongoe, ..	1860	Chittagong School.
Dennonath Banerjea, ..	1858	Cal. Free Church Inst.
Denobundoo Dey	1860	Dacca Collegiate School.
Denonath Bannerjee, ..	1859	Culna Free Church Branch School.

Denonath Bose, ..	..	1857 Hindu School.
Denonath Dutt, ..	..	1859 Ex-student Furreedpore School.
Denonath Sen, ..	..	1858 Hindu School.
Denonath Doss, ..	..	1860 Paikparah School.
Denonath Sen, ..	..	1860 Dacca Collegiate School.
Dhononjoy Roy, ..	..	1860 Bangla Bazar Branch Sch.
Dhonesh Chunder Roy,	..	1859 Colootollah Branch Sch.
Dias, E., ..	..	1860 Bishop's College.
Docoury Ghose, ..	..	1857 Colootollah Branch Sch.
Donesh Chunder Roy,	..	1858 Hindu School.
Doorga Doss Dutt,	..	1858 Kishnagur Collegiate Sch.
Doorga Doss Dostadar,	..	1859 Chittagong School.
Doorga Persad Banerjee,	..	1859 Private Student.
Doorga Churn Chuckerbutty,	..	1860 Dacca Collegiate School.
Doorga Doss Dutt,	..	1860 Pogose School.
Doorga Churn Ghose,	..	1860 Dacca Collegiate School.
Doorga Doss Ghose,	..	1860 Colootollah Branch Sch.
Doorga Persaud Mookerjee,	..	1860 Lon. Miss. Socy.'s Inst. Bhowanipore.
Doyal Chunder Seal,	..	1860 Hooghly Collegiate Sch.
Doynath Ghose, ..	..	1858 Hindu School.
D'Silva, R., ..	..	1860 Doveton College.
Dukhenaprosad Bose,	..	1859 Takee Aided School.
Dwarkanath Banerjea,	..	1858 Burdwan Maharajah's Sch.
Dwarkanath Mookerjea,	..	1857 Colootollah Branch Sch.
Dwarkanath Ghosaul,	..	1859 Baraset School.
Dwarkanath Mookerjee,	..	1859 Hooghly Collegiate Sch.
Dwarkanath Sircar,	..	1859 Furreedpore School.
Dwarkanath Chuckerbutty,	..	1860 Dacca Collegiate School.
Dwarkanath Singh,	..	1860 Dacca Collegiate School.
Eshan Chunder Cooar,	..	1859 Hooghly College.
Eshan Chunder Berra,	..	1859 Midnapore School.
Ethrington, William,	..	1858 Serampore College.
Fakeer Chand Roy,	..	1857 Colootollah Branch Sch.
Fowle, J., ..	..	1860 Doveton College.

Fyez Buksh, ...	1859	Dacca Collegiate School.
Ghones Chunder Chunder, ..	1860	Bengal Academy.
Gobind Chunder Bose, ..	1859	Chinsurah Free Church Institution.
Gobind Chunder Chatterjee, ..	1860	Seal's College.
Gobind Chunder Ghose, ..	1860	Calcutta Training School.
Gobind Chunder Ghose, ..	1860	Dacca Collegiate School.
Gobind Chunder Mookerjee, ..	1860	Jonye Training School.
Golap Laul Doss, ...	1860	Hooghly Collegiate Sch.
Golokemohun Ghose, ..	1859	Dacca Collegiate School.
Goluck Nauth Baboo, ..	1860	Hooghly Branch School.
Gomes, J. A., ...	1860	Bengal Academy.
Gones Chunder Ghose, ..	1860	Juggutbullubpore Aided School.
Gooroo Churn Doss, ..	1860	Private Student.
Gooroonath Sen, ...	1859	Burrisaul School.
Gooroprosad Sen,.. ..	1859	Mymensing School.
Gopaul Chunder Banerjea, ..	1858	Metropolitan College.
Gopaul Chunder Biswas, ..	1857	Cal. Free Church Inst.
Gopaul Chunder Bysack, ..	1857	Hindu School.
Gopal Chunder Dutt, ..	1859	Hindu School.
Gopal Chunder Lahory, ..	1859	Medical College.
Gopaul Chunder Mookerjea, ..	1858	BerhamporeCollegiateSch.
Gopal Chunder Pal, ..	1859	Bally Aided School.
Gopal Chunder Paray, ..	1859	Bograh School.
Gopaul Chunder Sircar, ..	1858	Presidency College.
Gopaul Chunder Bose, ..	1859	Colootollah Branch Sch.
Gopaul Chunder Ghose, ..	1859	Cal. Free Church Inst.
Gopaul Chunder Daw, ..	1859	Ooterparah School.
Gopaul Chunder Dutt, ..	1859	2nd Master, Syedpore Aided School.
Gopaul Chunder Banerjee, ..	1860	Jonye Training School.
Gopaul Chunder Banerjee, ..	1860	Paikpaiah School.
Gopaul Chunder Bose, ..	1860	Hindu School.
Gopaul Chunder Chatterjee, ..	1860	Cal. Free Church Inst.
Gopaul Chunder Chutto, ..	1860	Tribanee Training School.

Gopaul Chunder Doss,	..	1860 Hindu Charitable Inst.
Gopaul Chunder Ghose,	..	1860 Alipore Anglo-Vernacular School.
Gopaul Chunder Gosain,	..	1860 Serampore College.
Gopaul Chunder Roy,	..	1860 Teacher, Ooterparah Sch.
Gopaul Chunder Saudel,	..	1860 Hooghly Collegiate Sch.
Gopaul Chunder Sircar,	..	1860 Presidency College.
Gopauldoss Sein, ..	..	1858 Hindu School.
Gopee Canto Roy,	..	1860 Berhampore Col. School.
Goruck Nauth Misser,	..	1860 Bhaugulpore School.
Gossiedoss Doss, ..	..	1859 Burdwan Rajah's School.
Gour Churn Doss,	..	1860 Sylhet Mission School.
Gour Mohun Doss,	..	1860 Calcutta Training School.
Gouri Sunker Ghosal,	..	1859 Sanscrit College.
Gouri Sunker Chatterjee,	..	1859 Bancoorah School.
Gouri Sunker, ..	..	1859 Sarun School.
Gouri Comul Bhuttacharjee,	..	1860 Russapuglah School.
Greesh Chunder Mitter,	..	1858 Colootollah Branch Sch.
Gregory, R., ..	..	1859 Doveton College.
Gregory, G., ..	..	1860 Bishop's College.
Greve, E. C., ..	..	1860 Queen's Coll., Colombo.
Gridhari Bose, ..	..	1860 Cal. Free Church Inst.
Grish Chunder Bose,	..	1859 Presidency College.
Grish Chunder Dutt,	..	1859 General Assembly's Inst.
Grish Chunder Mozoomdar,	..	1859 Hindu School.
Grish Chunder Mitter,	..	1859 Howrah School.
Grish Chunder Mitter, (Junior,)		1859 Colootollah Branch Sch.
Grish Chunder Roy,	..	1859 Bancoorah School.
Grish Chunder Sircar,	..	1859 Dacca College.
Grish Chunder Banerjee,	..	1860 Sanscrit College.
Grish Chunder Chatterjee,	..	1860 Hooghly Collegiate Sch.
Grish Chunder Doss,	..	1860 Burrisaul School.
Grish Chunder Dutt,	..	1860 Hindu School.
Grish Chunder Ghose,	..	1860 General Assembly's Inst.
Grish Chunder Mitter,	..	1860 Colootollah Branch Sch.
Grish Chunder Mitter,	..	1860 Hooghly College.

Grish Chunder Mozoomdar,	1860	Pogose School.
Grish Nauth Sircar,	1860	Bancoorah School.
Guddadhur Gorrian,	1859	Beerbhoom School.
Gunga Nath Roy,..	1859	Dacca Collegiate School.
Gunga Churn Dey,	1859	Dacca Collegiate School.
Gunga Dost Goho,	1860	Mymensing School.
Hameed-ooddeen,..	1860	Mudrissa College.
Haradhone Ghose,	1859	Cuttack School.
Haran Chunder Doss,	1858	Chinsurah Free Church Institution.
Haran Chunder Dutt, .	1860	Colootollah Branch Sch.
Harris, H., ..	1859	Agra College.
Haritarun Bhuttacharjee,	1859	Privately educated.
Hazari Mal, ..	1860	Ajmere School.
Hem Chunder Chatterjee,	1858	Chinsurah Free Church Institution.
Hem Chunder Ghose,	1859	General Assembly's Inst.
Hem Chunder Chatterjee,	1859	Hindu School.
Hem Chunder Roy,	1859	Presidency College.
Hem Chunder Bhutto,	1859	Kishnagur Collegiate Sch.
Hem Canto Deb,..	1860	Ooterparah School.
Hem Chunder Banerjee,	1860	Russapuglah School.
Hem Chunder Mookerjee,	1860	Barrackpore School.
Hemango Chunder Bose,	1860	Colootollah Branch Sch.
Hemendronath Tagore,	1859	Doveton College.
Hemonto Coomar Ghose,	1860	Medical College.
Heraloll Ghose, ..	1859	Hindu School.
Heraloll Mookerjee,	1859	Hooghly Branch Sch.
Herat, P., ..	1860	Queen's Coll., Colombo.
Herumbo Chunder Chatterjee,	1858	Kishnagur Collegiate Sch.
Hickey, Robert, ..	1858	Bishop's College.
Hodgkinson, E, ..	1859	Medical College.
Hookoomut Roy, .	1857	Delhi College.
Humeedooddeen Ahmed,	1859	Mymensing School.
Hurjeebhoy Manickjee,	1860	St. Paul's School.
Hurkissore Doss, ..	1860	Dacca Collegiate School.

Hurmohun Bose, ..	..	1860 Mymensing School.
Hurrish Chunder Chowdry,	..	1859 Berhampore College.
Hurrish Chunder Sirkar,	..	1858 Dacca Collegiate School.
Hurrish Chunder Roy,	..	1859 Burdwan Rajah's School.
Hurrish Chunder Bose,	..	1860 Cal. Free Church Inst.
Hurrish Chunder Roy,	..	1860 Hooghly Collegiate Sch.
Hurro Chunder Chuckerbutty,		1860 Sanscrit College.
Hurrogopaul Sen,..	..	1860 Benares College.
Hurrokanth Bagchee,	..	1857 Berhampore College.
Hurrokissen Doss,	..	1860 Pooree School.
Hurromohun Bhuttacharjee,	..	1859 Sanscrit College.
Hurronauth Roy, ..	..	1860 Doveton College.
Hurry Chunder Bose,	..	1859 Alipore School.
Hurry Churn Dutt,	..	1860 Seal's College.
Hurryhur Doss, ..	..	1859 Private Student.
Hurrymohun Banerjee,	..	1859 Kishnagur Coll. School.
Hurrymohun Goho,	..	1859 Pogose School.
Hurrymohun Saniel,	..	1859 Comercally School.
Hurrymohun Bose,	..	1859 Baraset School.
Hurrymohun Lehory,	..	1859 Bograh School.
Hurrynath Mozoomdar,	..	1858 Berhampore College.
Hurrypersaud Ghuttuck,	..	1858 Commillah School.
Hurry Doss Chatterjee,	..	1860 Chinsurah Free Church Institution.
Hurry Mohun Sen,	..	1860 Pogose School.
Hurry Nauth Doss,	..	1860 Comercolly School.
Hurry Persaud Banerjee,	..	1860 Burrisaul School.
Hyde, H.,	..	1860 St. Paul's School.
Ishan Chunder Mookerjee,	..	1859 Chinsurah Free Church Institution.
Ishan Chunder Banerjee,	..	1860 Benares College.
Ishan Chunder Banerjee,	..	1860 Pogose School.
Ishan Chunder Hoam,	..	1860 Mymensing School.
Isser Chunder Chatterjee,	..	1860 Private Student.
Ishwar Chunder Nundee,	..	1859 Chittagong School.
Ishen Chunder Sing,	..	1859 Colingha Branch School.

Jadoo Gopaul Bose,	..	1859	Hindu School.
Jadub Chunder Banerjee,	..	1859	Hindu School,
Jadub Chunder Sircar,	..	1860	Pogose School.
James, G., ..	..	1859	St. Paul's School.
Janokey Nauth Mookerjee,	..	1860	Kishnaghur Col. School.
Janookyloll Roy, ..	..	1859	Beerbhoom School.
Jebun Madub Dey,	..	1860	Colootollah Branch Sch.
Jodoonath Ghose,..	..	1857	Colootollah Br. School.
Jodoonath Mitter,	..	1857	Privately educated.
Jodoonath Bose, ..	..	1860	Baraset School.
Jodoonath Doss, ..	..	1860	Cal. Free Church Inst.
Jodoonath Mookerjee,	..	1860	Jonye Training School.
Jodoonath Mookerjee,	..	1860	Konnugger Aided School.
Jodoonath Mozoomdar,	..	1860	Pubna School.
Jodoonath Singh,..	..	1860	Hooghly Branch School.
Jodoonath Singh, ..	..	1860	Teacher, Nobodhia Schl.
Jogesh Chunder Banerjee,	..	1859	Kishnagur Coll. School.
Jogesh Chunder Chowdry,	..	1859	Colootollah Branch Sch.
Jogesh Chunder Mitter,	..	1860	Medical College.
Jogessur Chunder,	..	1860	Hooghly Collegiate Sch.
Joggendronath Mookerjee,	..	1859	Baraset School.
Johnson R., ..	..	1860	Serampore College.
Joygopal Mookerjee,	..	1859	Hooghly Collegiate Sch.
Joygobind Shome,	..	1860	Sylhet Mission School.
Joygopal Rokhit, ..	..	1860	General Assembly's Inst.
Joyloll Doss, ..	..	1859	Hindu School.
Joy Kisto Patnaik,	..	1859	Pooree School.
Juddoo Gopal Bose,	..	1859	Presidency College.
Juddoonath Chatterjee,	..	1859	Serampore College.
Juddoonath Sircar,	..	1859	Kishnagur College.
Jodoo Bhoosun Mookerjee,	..	1859	Jessore School.
Joddoonauth Bose,	..	1859	Howrah School.
Juddoonauth Chatterjee,	..	1859	Chinsurah Free Church Institution.
Juddoonauth Banerjee,	..	1859	3rd Master, Konnogur Aided School.

Juggobundo Roy,..	..	1857 Dacca College.
Juggobundoo Ghose,	..	1860 General Assembly's Inst.
Juggobundoo Mullick,	..	1860 Hooghly Branch School.
Juggomohun Dey,	..	1860 Sylhet Mission School.
Juggut Chunder Doss,	..	1859 Chittagong School.
Juggutdoorlub Mozoomdar,	..	1860 Pubna School.
Juggutsunker Mozoomdar,	..	1860 Furreedpore School.
Junorunjun Paul,..	..	1859 Toltollah Seminary.
Kadereshur Banerjee,	..	1859 Culna Free Church Br. School.
Kadernath Banerjee,	..	1859 Hooghly College.
Kadernath Banerjee,	..	1859 Konenuggur Aided Sch.
Kadernath Banerjee,	..	1860 Howrah School.
Kadernath Chatterjee,	..	1859 Hooghly Branch School.
Kadernath Dutt, ..	..	1859 Howrah School.
Kadernath Ghose,	..	1859 Colootollah Branch Sch.
Kadernath Truffder,	..	1859 Kishnagur Collegiate Sch.
Kadernath Samel,..	..	1860 Presidency College.
Kalla Chand Banerjee,	..	1859 Baraset School.
Kallikissen Banerjee,	..	1859 Baraset School.
Kalliprosonno Mookerjee,	..	1859 Hindoo School.
Kally Churn Ghosal,	..	1859 Howrah School.
Kally Coomar Koondoo,	..	1858 Burdwan Maharajah's Sch.
Kally Doss Bagchee,	..	1859 Kishnagur Collegiate Sch.
Kally Podo Chatterjea,	..	1858 Cal. Free Church Inst.
Kallyprosonno Mookerjee,	..	1859 Khumargachee Aided Sch.
Kallyprosonno Gangooly,	..	1859 Ooterparah School.
Kallyprosonno Ghosal,	..	1858 Sanskrit College.
Kallynath Mitter,..	..	1859 Hindu School.
Kallyprosonno Dey,	..	1859 Cossipore School.
Kamikhanath Acharjea,	..	1858 Medical College.
Kangali Churn Ghose,	..	1859 Presidency College.
Kadernath Chatterjea,	..	1857 Bally Aided School.
Kadernath Mozoomdar,	..	1858 Cossipore Aided School.
Kanti Chunder Moulic,	..	1860 Chuckdiggy School.
Kashy Chunder Chuckerbutty,		1860 Pogose School.
Kashy Cant Pramanick,	..	1859 Kishnaghur Col. School.

Kashy Prosonno Ghuttuck, ..	1859	Benares College.
Kedarnath Dutt, ...	1859	Medical College.
Kedarnath Doss, ...	1859	Serampore College.
Kedarnath Dutt, ...	1859	Hindu School.
Kedarnath Mitter, ..	1859	Colootollah Branch Sch.
Kedarnath Ghose,.. ..	1859	Oriental Seminary.
Kedarnath Ghose, ..	1859	Hooghly Branch School.
Kedressur Dutt, ...	1860	Hooghly College.
Keith, J N., ...	1859	Colombo Academy.
Kessubloll Bose, ...	1859	Jessore School.
Kessub Chunder Roy, ..	1860	Hooghly Collegiate Sch.
Khetter Chunder Chatterjee, ..	1859	Presidency College.
Khetter Mohun Ghose, ..	1858	Colootollah Br. School.
Khetter Mohun Roy, ..	1859	Hooghly Collegiate Sch.
Khetter Mohun Chowdry, ..	1859	Colootollah Branch Sch.
Khetter Nauth Bhuttacharjee,	1859	Baraset School.
Khetter Mohun Sein, ..	1859	Hooghly Collegiate Sch.
Khetternath Mitter, ..	1859	Ooterparah School.
Khetter Chunder Bose, ..	1860	Berhampore Col. Sch.
Khetter Nauth Bose, ..	1860	Colootollah Branch Sch.
Khodabuksh Khan, ..	1860	Colootollah Branch Sch.
Kiernander, C., ...	1859	St. Paul's School.
Kiernander, W., ...	1858	St. Paul's School.
Kirkpatrick, C., ...	1859	St. Paul's School.
Kirkpatrick, C., ...	1860	St. Paul's School.
Kishen Loll Sircar, ..	1860	Pubna School.
Kishnadhun Ghose, ..	1859	Konenuggur Aided Sch.
Kisno Chunder Chatterjee, ..	1859	Kishagur Collegiate Sch.
Kissendoyal Roy, ...	1859	Presidency College.
Kistobeharry Mookerjee, ..	1859	Hindoo School.
Kisto Dhone Sein, ..	1859	Berhampore Col. School.
Kisto Chunder Bose, ..	1860	Pogose School.
Kisto Coomar Sen, ..	1860	Teacher, Bograh School.
Koloodaprosad Mookerjee, ..	1859	Bancoorah School.
Koonjobeharry Chowdry, ..	1859	Russapaglah School.
Koonjobeharry Bose, ..	1859	Bangla Bazar School.

Koonjobeharry Dhur,	..	1860 Private Student.
Koraliprosonno Mookerjee,	..	1859 Hooghly Branch School.
Korunamoy Banerjee,	..	1859 Teacher, Saugor School.
Koylas Chunder Mookerjee,	..	1859 Hooghly College.
Koylash Chunder Ghose,	..	1859 Presidency College.
Koylash Chunder Sircar,	..	1858 Dacca Collegiate School.
Koylash Chunder Bose,	..	1859 Cal. Free Church Inst.
Koylash Chunder Sen,	..	1859 Mymensing School.
Koylash Chunder Doss,	..	1860 Comillah School.
Koylash Chunder Mozoomdar,		1860 Cal. Free Church Inst.
Koylash Chunder Sen,	..	1860 Dacca Collegiate School.
Krishna Chunder Sircar,	..	1860 Beauleah School.
Kristo Laul Bose,..	..	1860 Medical College.
Lackersteen, E. T.,	..	1860 St. Xavier's College.
Lal Beharry Lahory,	..	1859 Beaulcah School.
Lal Madhub Mookerjee,	..	1859 Cal. Free Church Inst.
Lal Madhub Mookerjee,	..	1859 KishnaghurCollegiate Sch.
Lalla Juggomohun Loll,	..	1860 Cuttack School.
Lethbridge, A. S.,	..	1860 La Martinière College.
Loke Nauth Sen, ..	..	1860 Hindu School.
Lolit Mohun Chowdry,	..	1860 Dacca Collegiate School.
Loos, Robert, ..	..	1859 Colombo Academy.
Luckhenarain Lahory,	..	1859 Private Student.
Luckhey Churn Bose,	..	1858 Presidency College.
Luckhinarain Bose,	..	1857 Baraset School.
Lucky Churn Mookerjee,	..	1860 Hooghly Branch School.
Luckhy Naraun Chuckerbutty,		1860 Calcutta Training School.
Madhub Chunder Doss,	..	1860 Chinsurah Free Church Institution.
Mahomed Assad, ..	..	1860 Hooghly Collegiate Sch.
McDonald, W., ..	..	1860 Doveton College.
Modhusoodun Sen,	..	1860 Teacher.
Modoosudun Burmono,	..	1859 Teacher, Juggutbullubpore Aided School.
Modhoosuden Roy,	..	1859 Midnapore School.
Modhoosuden Sen,	..	1859 Colootollah Branch Sch.

Mohamed Yaseen,..	..	1860 Mudrissa College.
Moheeneemohun Burdhun,	..	1859 Comillah School.
Mohendro Loll Chunder,	..	1858 Cal. Free Church Inst.
Mohendro Loll Goopto,	..	1857 Colootollah Br. School.
Mohendro Loll Seal,	..	1858 Hindu School.
Mohendronath Ghosaul,	..	1857 Baraset School.
Mohendronath Gossain,	..	1858 Serampore College.
Mohendronath Mitter,	..	1557 Baraset School.
Mohendronath Roy,	..	1859 Presidency College.
Mohendronarain Ghose,	..	1859 Baraset School.
Mohesh Chunder Chatterjee,	..	1859 Cal. Free Church Inst.
Mohesh Chunder Bose,	..	1858 Colootollah Br. School.
Mohesh Chunder Dan,	..	1858 Metropolitan College.
Mohesh Chunder Sircar,	..	1859 Colingah Branch School.
Mohesh Chunder Surma,	..	1858 Dacca Collegiate School.
Mohesh Chunder Chatterjee,	..	1860 Sanscrit College.
Mohesh Chunder Hoam,	..	1860 Mymonsing School.
Mohim Chunder Halder,	..	1858 Colootollah Br. School.
Mohim Chunder Roy,	..	1860 Colootollah Branch Sch.
Mohinder Laul Mitter,	..	1860 Hindu School.
Mohinder Nauth Bundo,	..	1860 Bansbariah Free Church Branch School.
Mohinder Nauth Chatterjee,	..	1860 Hooghly Branch School.
Mohinder Nauth Goopto,	..	1869 Chinsurah Free Church Institution.
Mohindro Nauth Banerjee,	..	1860 Jonye Training School.
Mohindro Nauth Bhattacharjee,		1860 Cal. Free Church Inst.
Mohindro Nauth Sen,	..	1860 Baraset School.
Mohineymohun Chuckerbutty,		1859 Beauleah School.
Money Loll Sandel,	..	1859 St. Paul's School.
Moneeram Nath, ..	..	1860 Colootollah Br. School.
Moneeloll Chatterjee,	..	1859 Presidency College.
Monohur Laul Bysack,	..	1860 Colootollah Br. School.
Monmohun Ghose,	..	1859 Kishnagur Collegiate Sch.
Mookundobullub Mozoomdar,		1859 Private Student.
Mool Chund, ..	..	1860 Bareilly College.

Moor, Robert, ..	..	1859 Bishop's College.
Mothoornath Mookerjee,	..	1859 Hindu School.
Mudden Mohun Mullick,	..	1858 Dacca Collegiate School.
Mudden Mohun Roy,	..	1860 Teacher, Noakhally Sch.
Mudusudan Ghose,	..	1857 Baraset School.
Mutteeloll Bose, ..	..	1859 Hooghly Collegiate Sch.
Mutteeloll Mitter,	..	1859 Colootollah Branch Sch.
Mutty Loll Goopto,	..	1859 Bansbaria Fr. Ch. Br. Sch.
Mutty Loll Pramanik,	..	1859 Ranaghat Aided School.
Mutty Loll Banerjee,	..	1860 Presidency College.
Mutty Loll Chatterjee,	..	1860 Seal's College.
Mutty Loll Dhur,..	..	1860 Hindu School.
Mutty Laul Mitter,	..	1860 Bansbaria Fr. Ch. Br. Sch.
Narian Sing, ..	..	1859 Presidency College.
Narian Chand Dhur,	..	1859 Hindu School.
Narendro Deb Roy,	..	1860 Furreedpore School.
Neelmadhub Mookerjee,	..	1859 Presidency College.
Neelmony Chowdry,	..	1859 Kishnagur Collegiate Sch.
Neelmadhub Mookerjee,	..	1859 Teacher.
Nemy Churn Bysack,	..	1859 Hindoo School.
Nilcunt Mookerjee,	..	1859 Hooghly Branch School.
Nilmadhub Bhuttacharjee,	..	1859 Barrackpore School.
Nilmoney Bose, ..	..	1859 Hindoo School.
Nilumber Banerjee,	..	1859 Hooghly Collegiate Sch.
Nitro Gopal Chuckerbutty,	..	1858 Privately educated.
Nittolall Mullick,..	..	1859 Hindu School.
Nobin Chunder Mitter,	..	1859 Berhampore College.
Nobin Chunder Sen,	..	1859 Berhampore College.
Nobin Chunder Pattuck,	..	1859 Oriental Seminary.
Nobin Chunder Bose,	..	1859 Hindu School.
Nobin Chunder Roy,	..	1860 Ooterparah School.
Nobin Kisto Chowdry,	..	1860 Hooghly Collegiate Sch.
Nobin Madub Mitter,	..	1860 Hindu School.
Noborutno Chowdry,	..	1860 Hooghly Collegiate Sch.
Nobocoomar Chuckerbutty,	..	1858 Ooterparah School.
Nobo Chunder Sen,	..	1859 Mymensing School.

Nobogopaul Mitter,	..	1857 Hindu School.
Nobogopaul Roy, ..	..	1859 Medical College.
Nobokissen Sen, ..	..	1859 Sylhet Mission School.
Nobokishen Sen, ..	..	1859 Sylhet Mission School.
Nocoorchund Mookerjee,	..	1859 Jonye School.
Nocoor Chunder Mookerjee,	..	1859 Teacher.
Nokuleshur Banerjee,	..	1859 Sanskrit College.
Noleet Chunder Sen,	...	1859 Private Student.
Nolithmohun Ruckhit,	..	1859 Hindu School.
Nolit Mohun Pyne,	..	1860 Colootollah Branch Sch.
Norohoree Mookerjee,	..	1860 KishnaghurCollegiateSch.
Noyan Chunder Bose,	..	1859 Seal's College.
Nuffer Chunder Bhutto,	..	1859 Berhampore College.
Nullit Narain Singh,	..	1860 Bhaugulpore School.
Nundololl Dhole, ..	..	1857 Privately educated.
Nundololl Ghosal,	..	1857 Hindu School.
Nundololl Ghose, ..	..	1859 Midnapore School.
Nundololl Dey, ..	..	1859 Cal. Free Church Inst.
Nundocoomar Roy,	..	1860 Dacca Collegiate School.
Nundololl Dutt, ..	..	1860 Bancoorah School.
Nurender Coomar Doss,	..	1857 Privately educated.
Nursing Chunder Mitter,	..	1859 Presidency College.
Obenas Chunder Dey;	..	1859 Hindoo School.
Obenas Chunder Banerjee,	..	1860 Colootollah Branch Sch.
Obhoy Churn Ghose,	..	1858 Hindu School.
Obhoykristo Dutt,	..	1859 Collingah Branch School.
Oghorenath Mookerjee,	..	1859 Colootollah Branch Sch.
Oghorenath Banerjee,	..	1860 Ooterparah School.
Oghorenath Bhattacharjee,	..	1860 Barrackpore School.
Okhil Chunder Chuckerbutty,		1860 Burdwan Raja's School.
Okhil Chunder Doss,	..	1860 Chittagong School.
Okhoy Coomar Bose,	..	1859 Oriental Seminary.
Okhoy Coomar Sein,	..	1858 Dacca Collegiate School.
Okhoy Coomar Dey,	..	1859 Oriental Seminary.
Okhoy Chunder Dutt,	..	1860 Hindu School.
Okhoy Chunder Roy,	..	1860 KishnaghurCollegiateSch.

Okhoy Coomar Roy,	..	1860 Kishnaghur Mission Sch.
Okhoy Coomar Sandial,	..	1860 Dacca Collegiate School.
Omachurn Banerjee,	..	1857 Colootollah Br. School.
Ombica Churn Mookerjee,	..	1859 KishnaghurCollegiateSch.
Oomakant Moytro,	..	1859 Beauleah School.
Oman, John, ..	..	1858 La Martinière.
Omesh Chunder Chatterjee,	..	1857 Cal. Free Church Inst.
Omesh Chunder Dutt,	..	1858 General Assembly's Inst.
Omesh Chunder Ghose,	..	1858 General Assembly's Inst.
Omesh Chunder Roy,	..	1857 Cal. Free Church Inst.
Omesh Chunder Buxy,	..	1859 KishnaghurCollegiateSch.
Omirtololl Bose, ..	..	1859 Hindu School.
Omritloll Mookerjee,	..	1857 Colootollah Br. School.
Omirto Kisto Bose,	..	1860 Colootollah Br. School.
Omirto Laul Goopto,	..	1860 Hooghly Collegiate Sch.
Omirto Laul Mookerjee,	..	1860 Ooterparah School.
Omirto Laul Roy,	..	1860 Dacca Collegiate School.
Omorender Nauth Chatterjee,		1860 Hindu School.
Omor Chund Roy,	..	1860 Dacca Collegiate School.
Omul Chund Mullick,	..	1858 Dacca Collegiate School.
Opender Nath Dutt,	..	1858 Hindu School.
Opender Chunder Bose,	..	1860 Hindu School.
Opender Chunder Mullick,	..	1860 Burdwan Raja's School.
Opender Chunder Sircar,	..	1860 Colootollah Br. School.
Opender Nauth Mitter,	..	1860 Konnugger Aided School.
Opender Nauth Mitter,	..	1860 Midnapore School.
Opendrololl Bose,..	..	1859 Hooghly College.
Oojoodhyaloll Pal,	..	1859 Midnapore School.
Ooma Churn Goopto,	..	1859 Dacca Collegiate School.
Oottumkrishna Sircar,	..	1859 Presidency College.
Ongshuprocash Gangooly,	..	1859 Hindu School.
Parbutti Prosonno Mitter,	..	1859 Colootollah Br. School.
Parbutty Churn Mookerjee,	..	1859 3rd Master, Bhaugulpore School.
Parbutty Churn Doss,	..	1860 Private Student.
Parsons, J. D., ..	..	1860 Serampore College.

Peary Mohun Bose,	..	1857 St. Paul's School.
Peary Loll Goho,..	..	1859 Dacca Collegiate School.
Pearyloll Mookerjee,	..	1858 Colingah School.
Peary Loll Roy, ..	..	1859 Beerbhoom School.
Peary Loll Some,..	..	1859 Ooterparah School.
Pearymohun Bhadory,	...	1859 Hindu School.
Pearymohun Sein,	..	1859 Cuttack School.
Pearymohun Roodro,	..	1859 Teacher.
Pearymohun Doss,	..	1860 Howrah School.
Pearymohun Sen,..	..	1860 Noacolly School.
Penhiro, Robert, ..	..	1858 Chittagong School.
Peters, C. T., ..	..	1860 Serampore College.
Peyaray Lall, ..	..	1860 Teacher.
Poolin Coomar Bysack,	..	1860 Bangla Bazar Br. School.
Poorno Chunder Banerjee,	..	1859 Hindoo School.
Poorno Chunder Bhuttachaijee,		1859 Teacher, Ooterparah Sch.
Poorno Chunder Bose,	..	1859 Howrah School.
Poorno Chunder Banerjee,	..	1859 Kunnogur School.
Poorno Chunder Mitter,	..	1860 Barripore Aided School.
Poorno Chunder Mitter,	..	1860 Ooterparah School.
Poreshnath Banerjee,	..	1858 Kishnagur Collegiate Sch.
Poreshnath Ghose,	..	1858 Hindoo School.
Poulier, C., ..	..	1860 Queen's Col., Colombo.
Prankisto Baoor, ..	..	1860 Private Student.
Prannath Dutt, ..	..	1859 Hindu School.
Prem Chund Mullick,	..	1860 Colootollah Br. School.
Preonauth Banerjee,	..	1860 Presidency College.
Preonauth Mookerjee,	..	1860 Chinsurah Fr. Ch. Inst.
Preumber Nauth Mitter,	..	1860 Hindu School.
Procash Chunder Dutt,	..	1859 Sylhet School.
Promoda Doss Mitter,	..	1860 Benares College.
Promothnath Mookerjee,	..	1859 Bhagulpore School.
Promothnath Banerjee,	..	1860 Calcutta Training School.
Promothnath Mookerjee,	..	1860 Presidency College.
Prosonno Chunder Gangooly,..		1859 Ranaghat Aided School.
Prosonno Coomar Bose,	..	1859 Burrisaul School.

Prosonno Coomar Dey,	..	1859 Howrah School.
Prosonno Coomar Dutt,	..	1859 Chittagong School.
Prosonno Chunder Banerjee,	..	1860 Hooghly College.
Prosonno Chunder Lahory,	..	1860 Pubna School.
Prosonno Chunder Mookerjee,		1860 Presidency College.
Prosonno Coomar Banerjee,	..	1860 Cossipore School.
Prosonno Coomar Dey,	..	1860 Pogose School.
Prosonno Coomar Dutt,	..	1860 Dacca Collegiate School.
Prosonno Coomar Dutt,	..	1860 Hindu School.
Protab Chunder Dey,	..	1859 Hindu School.
Protab Chunder Ghose,	..	1859 Hindu School.
Protap Chunder Mozoomdar,	..	1860 Colootollah Br. School.
Protap Chunder Roy,	..	1860 Dacca Collegiate School.
Punchanon Roy, ..	..	1859 Burrisaul School.
Punchanon Mookerjee,	..	1858 BerhamporeCollegiateSch.
Punchanon Ghose,	..	1860 Culna Fr. Ch. Br. School.
Radhabullub Paul,	..	1859 Hooghly Collegiate Sch.
Radha Churn Mookerjee,	..	1859 Serampore College.
Radhanath Chatterjee,	..	1858 Cal. Free Church Inst.
Radhagobind Paul,	..	1860 Hooghly Collegiate Sch.
Radhamadub Mookerjee,	..	1860 Chinsurah Fr. Ch. Inst.
Radhanath Bose, ..	..	1860 Colootollah Br. School.
Radharomun Rodro,	..	1858 General Assembly's Inst.
Radhicapersaud Mookerjee,	..	1858 Colootollah Br. School.
Radhicapersaud Boral,	..	1859 Head Master, Bagunda Aided School.
Raj Chunder Ghose,	..	1860 Civil Engineering College.
Rajcoomar Coondoo,	..	1859 Howrah School.
Rajcoomar Doss, ..	..	1858 Burrisaul School.
Rajcoomar Surbadhicary,	..	1858 Sanskrit College.
Rajgopaul Mitter,	..	1860 Presidency College.
Rajkisto Coomar,	..	1860 Ooterparah School.
Rajendro Coomar Laha,	..	1860 Pogose School.
Rajendro Nauth Mullick,	..	1860 Russapuglah School.
Rajkristo Mookerjee,	..	1857 Colootollah Br. School.
Rajkrishna Banerjee,	..	1859 Jessore School.

Rajmohun Mookerjee, ..	1858	Ooterparah School.
Rajmohun Ghose, ..	1860	Dacca Collegiate School.
Rajnarain Chuckerbutty, ..	1859	Berhampore College.
Rajnarain Deb, ...	1859	Privately educated.
Rajnarain Chuckerbutty, ..	1859	Officiating Teacher, Cossipore Aided School.
Rakhal Chunder Mozoomdar,..	1858	Hooghly Collegiate Sch.
Rakhal Chunder Seal, ..	1859	Dacca College.
Rakhal Chunder Sen, ..	1859	Berhampore College.
Rakhal Doss Bose, ..	1859	Hooghly Collegiate Sch.
Rakhal Chunder Sing, ..	1859	Bangla Bazar School.
Ramakhoy Chatterjee, ..	1857	Sanskrit College.
Romanath Mookerjee, ..	1859	Privately educated.
Ramanath Seal, ...	1858	Hoogly Collegiate Sch.
Ram Chunder Gangooly, ..	1857	Jonye School.
Ram Chunder Goopto, ..	1859	Hooghly Branch School.
Ram Chunder Saniel, ..	1859	Pubna School.
Ram Chunder Mitter, ..	1859	Kunnogur School.
Ram Chunder Chatterjee, ..	1860	Private Student.
Ram Chunder Doss, ..	1860	Teacher.
Ram Chunder Dutt, ..	1860	St. Paul's School.
Ram Chunder Ghose, ..	1860	Noacolly School.
Ram Chunder Mytee, ..	1860	Midnapore School.
Ram Chunder Sing, ..	1860	Colootollah Br. School.
Ram Comul Dutt, ..	1860	Dacca Collegiate School.
Ram Doss Mookerjee, ..	1860	Kishnagur Mission Sch.
Ram Doss Chuckerbutty, ..	1858	Baraset School.
Ram Gopal Tallapatra, ..	1859	Beauliah School.
Ram Gopal Moonshee, ..	1860	KishnaghurCollegiateSch.
Ramlall Banerjee,.. ..	1857	Jonye School.
Ramlall Banerjee,.. ..	1859	Bullagur School.
Ram Chunder Roy, ..	1859	Pogose School.
Ram Lall, ...	1860	Bhaugulpore School.
Ram Lall Gangooly, ..	1860	KishnaghurCollegiateSch.
Ramaprosono Sing, ..	1860	Beerbhoom School.
Ramsoonder Bysack, ..	1859	Dacca Collegiate School.

Ramtaruck Ghose,	..	1859	Seal's College.
Ramtaruck Muduck,	..	1859	Bansbaria Fr. Ch. Br. Sch.
Ramtaruck Roy, ..	..	1859	Paikparah School.
Rashbehary Surma,	..	1859	Dacca Collegiate School.
Rashbehary Ghose,	..	1860	Bancoorah School.
Reedoynath Sircar,	..	1859	Dacca Collegiate School.
Roheenee Coomar Bysack,	..	1859	Dacca Collegiate School.
Rojoney Nauth Ghose,	..	1860	BerhamporeCollegiateSch.
Romesh Chunder Bose,	..	1859	Colootollah Branch Sch.
Romesh Chunder Ghose,	..	1859	Colootollah Branch Sch.
Roodro Chunder Mullick,	..	1859	Dacca Collegiate School.
Roodro Chunder Naug,	..	1860	Pogose School.
Roodro Canto Biswas,	..	1860	KishnaghurCollegiateSch.
Rooke, H. W., ..	..	1860	Serampore College.
Rooplall Mitter, ..	..	1859	Civil Engineering College.
Rubbeeool Hoosein,	..	1857	Calcutta Mudrissa.
Rujooneynath Chatterjee,	..	1858	Dacca Collegiate School.
Russick Loll Banerjee,	..	1859	Presidency College.
Russickloll Mozoomdar,	..	1859	Calcutta Free Ch. Inst.
Russickloll Dutt, ..	..	1859	Howrah School.
Russick Chunder Ouse,	..	1860	Chittagong School.
Russick Laul Bhadoory,	..	1860	Kishnaghur Mission Sch.
Russick Laul Chowdry,	..	1860	Dacca Collegiate School.
Russick Laul Mitter,	..	1860	Konnugger Aided School.
Rustomjee Hormusjee,	..	1860	Queen's Coll. Colombo.
Ruttnessur Chuckerbutty,	..	1858	Medical College.
Sama Churn Mozoomdar,	..	1859	Colootollah Branch. Sch.
Sama Churn Sen, ..	..	1857	Dacca College.
Samul Dhun Dutt,	..	1860	Hindu School.
Sanwal Senha, ..	..	1860	Benares College.
Sarodapersad Roy,	..	1857	Dacca College.
Sarodapersad Sandel,	..	1858	Privately educated.
Sarodapersad Banerjee,	..	1860	Beerbhoom School.
Sarodapersad Banerjee,	..	1860	Bullagur Aided School.
Sarodapersad Chatterjee,	..	1860	Burdwan Raja's School.
Sarodapersad Soor,	..	1860	Hindu School.

Sarodapersad Bose,	..	1859	Jessore School.
Sarodapersad Banerjee,	..	1859	Baraset School.
Sarodapersad Gangooly,	..	1859	Beerbhoom School.
Satcowry Chatterjee,	..	1859	Presidency College.
Satcowry Mitter, ..	..	1859	Ooterparah School.
Savage, A. B., ..	..	1860	St. Paul's School.
Scott, G. L., ..	..	1859	Doveton College.
Shaikh Zulficar, ..	..	1860	Cal. Free Church Inst.
Shama Churn Deb,	..	1859	Konenuggur Aided Sch.
Shama Churn Ghose,	..	1859	KishnaghurCollegiateSch.
Shama Churn Mookerjee,	..	1859	Ranaghat Aided School.
Shama Churn Lahory,	..	1859	Medical College.
Shama Churn Mookerjee,	..	1859	Hooghly Collegiate Sch.
Shama Churn Chatterjee,	..	1859	KishnaghurCollegiateSch.
Shama Churn Chuckerbutty,	..	1860	Garden Reach School.
Shama Churn Ghose,	..	1860	Hooghly Collegiate Sch.
Shama Churn Goopto,	..	1860	Oriental Seminary.
Shama Churn Mookerjee,	..	1860	Dacca Collegiate School.
Shamakaunt Chatterjee,	..	1858	Dacca Collegiate School.
Shamaloll Ghose, ..	..	1859	Privately educated.
Sheopersad Singh,	..	1859	Teacher, Gya School.
Shib Chunder Aich,	..	1859	Colootollah Branch Sch.
Shib Chunder Chatterjee,	..	1859	Presidency College.
Shib Chunder Mozoomdar,	..	1857	Presidency College.
Shib Chunder Pramanick,	..	1859	Hooghly Collegiate Sch.
Shib Doss Bhuttacharjee,	..	1860	Culna Fr. Ch. Br. School.
Shiboodoss Banerjee,	..	1859	Ooterparah School.
Shibchunder Dey, .	..	1859	Hooghly College.
Shital Pershaud Goopto,	..	1859	Benares College.
Shitul Nauth Bose,	..	1860	Colootollah Branch Sch.
Shoshodhur Roy, ..	..	1860	BerhamporeCollegiateSch.
Shosheebhoosun Dutt,	..	1859	Mymensing School.
Shosheebhoosun Mookerjee,	..	1859	Colootollah Branch Sch.
Shoshee Coomar Chatterjee,	..	1859	Furreedpore School.
Shosheebhoosun Bose,	..	1859	Commillah School.
Shosheebhoosun Mookerjee,	..	1859	KishnaghurCollegiateSch.

Shosheebhoosun Kur,	..	1859	Beauleah School.
Shurrut Chunder Sandel,	..	1859	Ooterparah School.
Shussybhoosun Ghose,	..	1858	Privately educated.
Shyama Churn Mookerjee,	..	1859	Sanskrit College.
Siebel, E. G., ..	..	1859	Colombo Academy.
Simmons, W. J., ..	..	1860	Doveton College.
Sojeeb Chunder Dey,	..	1859	Sylhet Mission School.
Soobul Chunder Sen, (Jr.)	..	1860	Hindu School.
Soobul Doss Sen, (Sr.)	..	1860	Hindu School.
Sookmoy Halder, ..	..	1860	Kishnaghur Mission Sch.
Sooreshur Bose, ..	..	1858	Hindu School.
Soorjoo Coomar Chatterjee,	..	1859	Hooghly Branch School.
Soorjoo Coomar Dutt,	..	1859	Dacca College.
Soorjoo Coomar Sen,	..	1859	Bansbaria Fr. Ch. Br. Sch.
Shosheebhoosun Sirkar,	..	1857	Cal. Free Church Inst.
Sosheebhoosun Banerjee,	..	1860	KishnaghurCollegiateSch.
Sosheebhoosun Mookerjee,	..	1860	Presidency College.
Soshee Mohun Chatterjee,	..	1860	Pogose School.
Soteé Nauth Roy, ..	..	1860	KishnaghurCollegiateSch.
Sree Gopal Dutt, ..	..	1859	Kishnaghur Mission Sch.
Sreedhur Sircar, ..	..	1860	Chinsurah Fr. Ch. Inst.
Sreegopaul Mookerjee,	..	1858	Russapuglah School.
Sreekanto Chuckerbutty,	..	1860	Serampore College.
Sreekrishna Mookerjee,	..	1859	Beerbhoom School.
Sreemohun Chuckerbutty,	..	1859	Colingah Branch School.
Sreenath Sicdar, ..	..	1858	Furreedpore School.
Sreenauth Goopto,	..	1859	Burrisaul School.
Sreenauth Chatterjee,	..	1859	Dacca College.
Sreenauth Ghose, ..	..	1859	Pogose School.
Sreegopaul Mookerjee,	..	1859	Private Student.
Sreenbas Ghose, ..	..	1858	Bancoorah School.
Srish Chunder Surma,	..	1859	Dacca College.
Sufeeoor Rohoman,	..	1859	Mudrissa College.
Surbanund Doss, ..	..	1859	Burrisaul School.
Surbanund Doss, ..	..	1859	Dacca Collegiate School.
Surbessur Mozoomdar,	..	1860	Beerbhoom School.

Surjaoarain Singh,	..	1859	Burdwan Raja's School.
Surroop Chunder Ghose,	..	1859	Puruleah School.
Surrut Chunder Dutt,	..	1859	Pogose School.
Suttodoyal Banerjee,	..	1860	Hooghly College.
Suttynath Roy, ..	..	1859	Colootollah Branch Sch.
Swan, G. W., ..	..	1859	Queen's Coll. Colombo.
Tarakant Bose, ..	..	1859	Hindu School.
Tarapersad Mitter,	..	1859	Jessore School.
Taraprosonno Mookerjee,	..	1859	Commillah School.
Tareenee Churn Bhadoory,	..	1859	Medical College.
Tareeneepersad, ..	..	1859	Bhaugulpore School.
Tarney Churn Mookerjee,	..	1857	Baraset School.
Tariney Churn Mozoomdar,	..	1858	Metropolitan College.
Tariney Churn Singh,	..	1860	Howrah School.
Tarraprosunno Doss,	..	1858	Jessore School.
Taraproshaud Dutt,	..	1859	Sylhet Mission School.
Tariny Churn Mookerjee.	..	1859	Midnapore School.
Tarrucknath Sen, ..	..	1858	Dacca Collegiate School.
Taruck Gobind Moytro,	..	1859	Colootollah Branch Sch.
Taruck Nauth Paulit,	..	1860	Colootollah Branch Sch.
Thacoordoss Mookerjee,	..	1859	Hindu School.
Tiery, F. T., ..	..	1858	Doveton College.
Tincoury Neogy, ..	..	1859	Barrackpore School.
Tincoury Roy, ..	..	1860	Cal. Free Church Inst.
Toiloko Nauth Dutt,	..	1860	Colootollah Branch Sch.
Toolsee Doss Dutt,	..	1857	Hindu School.
Treutter, W., ..	..	1859	Doveton College.
Trigoona Mukho, ..	..	1860	Bansbaria Fr. Ch. Br. Sch.
Troiloko Nauth Ghose,	..	1860	Chinsurah Fr. Ch. Inst.
Troiloko Nauth Mookerjee,	..	1860	Kishnagur Collegiate Sch.
Troyluckhonath Dey,	..	1858	BerhamporeCollegiateSch.
Troyluckhonath Chatterjee,	..	1859	Civil Engineering Coll.
Troyluckhonath Mitter,	..	1859	Hooghly Branch School.
Troyluckhonath Roy,	..	1859	Private Student.
Troyluckhonath Chatterjee,	..	1859	Sanskrit College.
Twidale, R., ..	..	1860	Doveton College.

Twidale, G., ..	..	1860 Doveton College.
Umbica Churn Banerjee,	..	1859 Kishnagur Coll. School.
Umbica Churn Gangooly,	..	1859 Ooterparah School.
Umbica Churn Mookerjee,	..	1858 Hooghly Coll. & School.
Umbica Churn Sircar,	..	1859 Hooghly College.
Umbica Churn Bose,	..	1860 Seal's College.
Umbica Churn Chowdry,	..	1860 Bancoorah School.
Umbica Churn Mookerjee,	..	1860 Hooghly Collegiate Sch.
Unnodapersaud Mookerjee,	..	1860 Chinsurah Fr. Ch. Inst.
Vandersmagt, F. A.,	..	1860 Queen's Coll., Colombo.
Wanderstraatten, J. W.,	..	1859 Colombo Academy.
Wandort, W. G., ..	..	1859 Colombo Academy.
Watts, E. R., ..	..	1859 La Martinière College.
Womes Chunder Bose,	..	1860 Chinsurah Fr. Ch. Inst.
Womes Chunder Bose,	..	1860 Howrah School.
Womesh Chunder Chatterjee,	..	1860 Burdwan C. M. S. Inst.
Womes Chunder Naug,	..	1860 Midnapore School.
Womes Chunder Sen,	..	1860 Jessore School.
Wood, Henry, ..	..	1859 Bishop's College.
Woodoy Chand Neogy,	..	1859 Hindoo School.
Woodoy Chunder Paulit,	..	1860 Culna Fr. Ch. Br. School.
Wooma Churn Ghose,	..	1859 Burrisaul School.
Wooma Churn Ghose,	..	1860 Colootollah Br. School.
Wooma Persaud Dey,	..	1860 Midnapore School.
Wright, E. A., ..	..	1859 Doveton College.
Wright, George, ..	..	1860 Teacher.

Candidates who have passed the theoretical part of the Examination for the Degree of Licentiate in Civil Engineering.

FIRST DIVISION.

*Dinno Nath Sen,	..	1861 Calcutta Civil E. College.
Mothora Nath Chatterjee,	..	1861 Calcutta Civil E. College.
Omesh Chunder Ghose,	..	1861 Calcutta Civil E. College.
H. M. Adams, ..	..	1861 Calcutta Civil E. College.

* Gold Medalist.

SECOND DIVISION.

Jadub Chunder Dey, .. 1861 Calcutta Civil E. College.
Boycunto Nath Dey, .. 1861 Calcutta Civil E. College.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND MEDALS.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

At L. M. S. Degree.

In Midwifery, Rs. 40 per month, tenable for two years.

Mohindro Loll Sircar, .. 1861 Medical College.

In Surgery, Rs. 40 per month, tenable for two years.

Rajkristo Banerjee, .. 1861 Medical College.

In Medicine Rs 40 per month, tenable for two years.

*Mohindro Loll Sircar, .. 1861 Medical College.

At the First Examination for the Degree of L. M. S.

In Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy, Rs. 16 per month, tenable for two years.

Rajkristo Banerjee, .. 1858 Medical College.
A. W. D. Bandernaike, .. 1859 Medical College.

In Chemistry, Rs. 16 per month, tenable for two years.

Nobin Chunder Mitter, .. 1858 Medical College.
E. L. Koch, ... 1859 Medical College.
Radharomun Roodroo, .. 1860 Medical College.

In Materia Medica, Rs. 16 per month, tenable for two years.

G. D. McReddie, ... 1858 Medical College.
Kamikhanauth Acharjee, .. 1859 Medical College.
Kalla Chand Holdar, .. 1860 Medical College.

In Botany, Rs. 16 per month, tenable for two years.

Mohindro Loll Sircar, .. 1858 Medical College.
Nittanundo Nundy, .. 1859 Medical College.
Joseph Carbery, ... 1860 Medical College.

Gold Medals.

At L. C. E. Degree Examination.

Deno Nauth Sen,.. .. 1861 Civil E. College.

* Receives one Scholarship only, under para. 33 of the Regulations.

INSTITUTIONS AFFILIATED TO THE UNIVERSITY.

(Connected with Government.)

1. Presidency College, (General and Law Depts.) Calcutta.
2. Medical College, Calcutta.
3. Civil Engineering College, Calcutta.
4. Hooghly College.
5. Dacca College.
6. Kishnagur College.
7. Berhampore College.
8. Agra College.
9. Benares College.
10. Saugor School.
11. Sanskrit College.

(Unconnected with Government.)

12. Bishop's College.
13. Doveton College, Calcutta.
14. St. Paul's School, Calcutta.
15. Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
16. La Martinière College, Calcutta.
17. London Missionary Society's Ins., Bhowánipore.
18. Serampore College.
19. Queen's College, Colombo.

AFFILIATION.

All Applications for Affiliation must be accompanied with:

1. A statement shewing the present instructive Staff, and the course of Study in all branches during the last two years at least, provided the Institution have existed for such a period.

2. A declaration from the Managers, Principal or Head Master, that the Institution has the means of educating up to the Standard of the B. A. Degree; and such declaration, before being sent to the Registrar for the ratification of the Syndicate, must be countersigned by at least two members of the Senate.

Presidency College.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

The Presidency College was established on the 15th June, 1855, under orders from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, in their Despatch No. 62, dated 13th September, 1854. The scheme was originally prepared by the Council of Education in the early part of 1854, at the request of the Marquis of Dalhousie, then Governor-General of India..

To carry out this scheme, an allowance of Rs. 7,640 per mensem was sanctioned for the Instructive Establishment.

There are sixteen Senior Scholarships attached to this College, each of the monthly value of 25 Rs. which are tenable for two years.

Two Junior Scholarships of 10 Rs. each per mensem, are annually available in each Mofussil Collegiate School for students, whose names are placed in the First Division at the University Entrance Examination. These Scholarships are tenable only

in this College. One Junior Scholarship of the same value is likewise attached to each zillah School, and is similarly tenable in this College for a period of two years.

Students are admissible on producing a certificate of having passed the University Entrance Examination, or on passing an Examination at the College, of the same nature as that for University Entrance Candidates.

The College is open to all classes of the community. All students are required to pay a fee of 10 Rs on admission, and a monthly tuition fee of 10 Rs. afterwards.

The present instructive Staff is as follows :

Mr. Sutcliffe, M. A.—Principal and Professor of Mathematics.

*Mr. J Sanders, Professor of English Language and Literature.

Mr. N. H. Thomson, officiating.

Baboo Ram Chunder Mitter, Professor of Vernacular Literature.

Mr. E. B Cowell, M. A, Professor of History and Political Economy.

Mr. R. Jones, Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy and Logic.

Dr H. Halleur, Professor of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy.

Vacant.—Professor of Natural History and Geology.

Mr. W A. Montriou, Professor of Law and Jurisprudence.

Vacant —Assistant Professor of Law.

Mr J. S Rees, Assistant Professor of Mathematics

Mr. Cairduff, officiating Assistant Professor of English Literature.

Mr. N. H. Thomson, M. A. Assistant Professor of History.

Baboo Peary Churn Sircar, officiating.

Mr. J. Rowe, Drawing Master.

* Absent on leave.

The augmentation stipends here referred to, are allowances given to lads who bring Scholarships with them from other Institutions; and in such cases both Scholarship and augmentation allowance are to be drawn.

The Senior Scholarships are awarded according to the results of the "First Examination" for the Degree of Licentiate. But they are not awarded to Students who gain University Scholarships at such Examination. They are tenable for two years, on condition that the conduct and progress of the holder are satisfactory.

The Junior Scholarships are awarded either upon the published results of the University Entrance Examination, or on a Special Examination to be held for the purpose, according as may be found from time to time most convenient. They are tenable for three years on the like condition as above.

In the event of a Scholarship being forfeited, the amount already drawn is not liable to be refunded by the holder.

Any Scholarship falling vacant by the death, resignation, &c. of the holder may be awarded to Students of the same term, next in order of merit, who may be without a Scholarship, and may be possessed of the requisite qualifications.

The Goodeve Scholarship (value Rs. 12 a month) may be held in conjunction with any Scholarship awarded under these Rules.

Students of this class excepting casual students, are required to follow the subjoined curriculum, which is framed for obtaining the Calcutta University Degree of Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery.

1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.
Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.	Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.	Comparative Anatomy and Zoology.	Medicine.	Medicine.
General Anatomy and Physiology.	General Anatomy and Physiology.	Dissections.	Surgery (including operations.)	Surgery (including operations.)
Dissections.	Dissections.	Materia Medica.	Midwifery.	Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery.
Chemistry.	Chemistry.	Practical Chemistry.	Medical Jurisprudence.	Midwifery.
Botany.	Botany.		Dissection of regions and performance of Surgical operations on the dead body.	Medical Jurisprudence.
	Materia Medica.			Dissection of regions and performance of Surgical operations on the dead body.
	Practical Pharmacy.			
		Hospital and Dispensary attendance.		*Practical Midwifery.*
		Medl. Wards 6 months.	Medl. Wards 6 months.	Medl. Wards 3 months.
		Surgl. Wards ditto.	Surgl. Wards ditto.	Surgl. do. do.
		With Clinl. Lecture and Clinl. Instruction.	With Clinl. Lecture and Clinl. Instruction.	Eye Infirmary ditto.
				Outdoor Dispensary do.
				With Clinl. Lectures and Clinl. Instruction.

* Students are recommended also to attend Lectures on Surgery and Medicine, or any of the Junior Subjects, with which they may not feel themselves familiar, during their third year.

STUDENT APPRENTICE CLASS.

The course of Study of this class is not regulated by the University, but in accordance with the order of the Government of India, No. 200, dated 25th June, 1847.

2. The Students of this class attend the lectures of the European Professors with Students of the Primary class, according to the following curriculum.

First year.	Second year.
Anatomy.	Anatomy.
Dissection.	Dissection.
Chemistry.	Chemistry.
Materia Medica.	Materia Medica.
	Medicine.
	Surgery.
Hospital Attendance.	
Medical Wards 6 months.	Medical Wards 6 months.
Surgical Wards 6 months.	Surgical Wards 6 months.
With Clinical Lectures and Clinical Instruction.	With Clinical Lectures and Clinical Instruction.

3. On leaving the college at the expiration of two years, the Student apprentice, if found qualified, receives a certificate signed by the Principal of the college to the effect of his having followed the prescribed course of Study in Anatomy, Chemistry, Materia Medica, and in the Principles and Practice of Medicine and Surgery, and having, on examination, exhibited a sufficient knowledge of these branches.

4. The Students of this class are all Government Servants, and are intended for the Subordinate Medical Department.

MILITARY OR HINDUSTANI CLASS.

The instruction of this class is conducted in Oordoo.

2. The course of Study is not prescribed by the University, but is in accordance with the orders of the Government of India and is as follows.

First year.	Second year.	Third year.
Anatomy. Dissection. Materia Medica. Practical Pharmacy.	Anatomy. Dissection. Materia Medica. Medicine. Surgery. Practical Pharmacy.	Clinical Medicine. Clinical Surgery. Dissection of Surgical Regions.
	Hospital Attendance.	
	Medical Wards 4 months. Surgical Wards 4 months. Outdoor Dispensary 4 months.	Medical Wards 6 months. Surgical Wards 6 months.

3. If duly qualified, the Student receives a certificate, signed by the Principal, the Professors of Medicine, Surgery, Materia Medica, and Anatomy, and by the native teachers of these subjects, declaring that he is sufficiently versed in Anatomy, Materia Medica, Practice of Medicine and Surgery, to qualify him for the office of native Doctor.

4. The Students of this class are all natives, chiefly Mussulmans, and are duly enlisted as Soldiers from the date of their joining the College. They are destined for employment chiefly in Military, but also in civil hospitals and dispensaries.

THE BENGALI CLASS.

The instruction of this class is conducted in the Bengali language.

The course of Study is not prescribed by the University, but is in accordance with the orders of Government.

The course of Study of this class is precisely similar to that of the Hindustani class, the only difference being that the Bengal language is employed instead of the Oordoo as a medium of communication.

The Students remain the same time in the college, undergo similar Examinations, and obtain the same description of certificate of qualification.

The Students of this class are destined for employment as native doctors, in the civil hospitals of Bengal, whilst many engage in private practice instead of entering Government service.

PRESENT STAFF OF PRIMARY OR ENGLISH CLASS.

Professor of Anatomy and Physiology and Curator of the Museum,	W. Crozier.
Professor of Comparative Anatomy and Zoology,	W. Crozier.
Professor of Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy and Clinical Surgery,	S. B. Partridge.
1st Demonstrator of Anatomy.	Sub-Asst. Surgeon, Nilmadhub Mookerjee.
2nd ditto ditto ditto,	Sub-Asst. Surgeon, Juggobundoo Bose.
Professor of Botany,	*J. Thomson, M. D., F. R. S.
Offg. Ditto,	T. Anderson, M. D.
Professor of Materia Medica and Clinical Medicine,	Norman Chevers, M. D.
Offg. ditto ditto,	S. C. G. Chuckerbutty, M. D.
Professor of Chemistry,	F. N. Macnamara, M. D.
Professor of Medicine,	E. Goodeve, M. B.
Professor of Surgery,	J. Fayrer, M. D.
Professor of Midwifery,	T. W. Wilson, M. D.
Professor of Medical Jurisprudence,	C. T. O. Woodford, M. D.
Professor of Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery,	C. Archer, M. D.

STAFF OF SECONDARY OR VERNACULAR CLASSES.

Teacher of Anatomy,	Sub-Asst. Surgeon, Tumiz Khan.
Teacher of Materia Medica,	Sub-Asst. Surgeon, Sib Chunder Kurmokar.
Teacher of Medicine,	Sub-Asst. Surgeon, Prosono Coomar Mitter.
Teacher of Surgery,	Sub-Asst. Surgeon, Ram Narain Doss.

* Absent on leave.

Principals.	*Secretaries.*
1835 M. J. Bramley.	1837 David Hare.
1856 J. McRae, M. D.	1841 F. J. Mouat, M. D.
1856 T. W. Wilson, M. D.	1854 E. Goodeve, M. B.
1857 W. C. B. Eatwell, M. D.	1855 F. N. Macnamara, M. D.
1860 S. B. Partridge, officiating.	

College of Civil Engineering, Calcutta.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

This College was established by Government, in 1856, for the purpose of supplying properly qualified candidates for all grades of the Public Works and Survey Departments; and for employment under the different companies now, and hereafter, to be engaged upon Indian Railways.

The course of instruction extends over three years, and is adapted to meet the wants of each grade of the Profession : it is limited by the requirements necessary for the Degrees granted by the University in the Faculty of Engineering.

Candidates for admission to this College must have passed the Entrance Examination of the University, or be holders of senior scholarships. Applications for admission must be made on or before the 20th of May, in the printed form, prescribed for the purpose, which may be had on application at the College.

The annual session commences on 1st June of each year, and closes on the 15th April.

The Government of India is prepared to give, and for the present guarantees, employment, within the following limits yearly, to such students as pass the test for the Public Works Department, laid down in Chapter II. of the Public Works Code, viz.

5 appointments in the Engineer branch.	2 to Europeans. 3 to ~~Natives~~.	Salary beginning with from 100 to Rs. 200 per mensem.
13 ditto ditto in the upper subordinate branch.	5 to Europeans. 8 to ~~Natives~~.	Salary beginning with 60 Rs. per mensem.
30 ditto ditto in the lower subordinate branch.	30 to ~~Natives~~.	Salary beginning with 25 Rs. or 40 Rs. per mensem according to qualification.

These appointments will be given, as prizes, to the most distinguished students when the number of those that qualify exceeds the limits specified; all are appointed on probation for the first year.

Scholarships.

Holders of Government Scholarships are permitted to retain them in this College, for the same time as they would have been entitled to keep them had they remained at their original Schools or Colleges, subject to the same conditions as regards progress in their studies. They are exempt from fees, so long as they retain their Scholarships.

At present there are two "Forbes" Scholarships (instituted to perpetuate the memory of Major General Forbes of the Bengal Engineers, late Master of the Calcutta Mint) each of Rupees 10 per mensem in value, tenable for one year, subject to progress.

All prizes are awarded on the same conditions that obtain in the other Government Colleges, viz.:—no student over 21 years of age can receive a Scholarship, nor, if over 23 years, a prize.

Fees.

On joining the College an entrance fee of Rs. 10 will be paid by each student and a monthly Fee during the first year of Rs. 3, during the second of Rs. 4, and during the third and following years of Rs. 5. But, in order to encourage Candidates who, in the outset, aspire to the higher classes of certificates, to qualify themselves in the general branches of education, as far as possible, before joining this College, the nature of which is purely special, a monthly fee, as above, during the first and second years, but of Rs. 4 only during the third year, will be demanded from those who are qualified up to the first year's course of Government Colleges, and of Rs. 3, throughout the first three years of their attendance, from those qualified up to the second year's course of the same or senior scholarship standard.

A Candidate having already paid an entrance fee in any Government College will only have to pay the difference (if any) between that fee and Rs. 10 the Entrance Fee to the C. E. College.

Outstudents.

A limited number of outstudents will be permitted to attend the College on payment in advance of a fee of Rs. 15 each session, for each branch of study they desire instruction in. They are not required to undergo any Entrance Examination, but must produce satisfactory testimony of good character, and must, in every way, conform to the Regulations of the College. They are not permitted to compete with the regular students at the Public Examinations for Prizes or Scholarships. In the prosecution of their studies, they have the same advantages as the regular students. An outstudent joining after the commencement of a session, must pay the full fees for that session.

Military Students.

Five officers of the Army, under the rank of Field-officers, will be admitted annually to study at the College under certain special conditions.

Discipline, &c.

The executive control of the College is vested in the Principal. He is responsible for the progress of the students in their studies and for their general good conduct. Discipline is maintained by means of fines and temporary or permanent removal, according to the gravity of the offence.

All students must provide themselves with the text books in use, also with drawing or Mathematical Instruments and Marquois' Scales.

Library and Museum.

The Library is open to all students, subject to certain regulations.

A Museum and Model Room is being gradually established.

Instruction will eventually be afforded in the following branches—

Mathematics, ...	During all 3 years.
Civil Engineering, ...	
Geodesy, ...	
Drawing, ...	
Mechanical Engineering, ...	During the 2nd and 3rd years.
Architecture, ...	„ 3rd year.
Descriptive Geography, ...	„ 1st year.
Physics, including Heat, ...	„ 1st year.
Steam, Fuel, ...	

Electricity, ... } During the 2nd year.
Chemistry, ... }
Mineralogy, ... }
Physical Geography, ... } „ 3rd year.
Geology, ... }
Photography, ... { A special class during the 2nd and 3rd years.

PRECEPTIVE STAFF OF THE COLLEGE.

Principal.

Major W. E. Warrand, Bengal Engineers (officiating).

PROFESSORS.

Engineering.

Major W. E. Warrand, Bengal Engineers.

Mathematics.

H. Scott Smith, B. A. Trinity College, Dublin.

Constructive Design.

Captain Æ. Perkins, Bengal Engineers.

Surveying and Topographical Drawing.

Major W. S. Sherwill, 66th (Ghoorkas) N. I. (on leave).
Lieut. J. Hills, Bombay Engineers, (officiating).

Drawing.

C. Grant, Esquire.

MASTERS.

Surveying and Engineering.

Baboo Khetter Nath Bhuttacharjea.

Mathematics.

Baboo Taruck Nath Dutt, B. A.

Hooghly College.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

This Institution was founded in 1836, and is mainly supported from funds bequeathed by Mahomed Moshim, a wealthy Mahomedan gentleman who dying without heirs, in the year 1806, left his large property, yielding an annual income of 45,000 Rupees, to Mahomedan Trustees "for the service of God." Owing to the misappropriation of the Funds, Government assumed the office of Trusteeship. This right of assumption was opposed by the original Trustees, but upheld both by the Courts in India and by

the Privy Council in England. The period of litigation extended over many years, during which the annual income accumulated, forming a surplus fund of 861,100 Rupees. This fund was devoted to founding and endowing the Hooghly College. It was further increased by a portion of the original Zemindary and by the lapse of various pensions with which the estate had been burdened.

It consists of two departments, an English and an Arabic, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Lower Bengal.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

	English.		Oriental.	
	Senior.	Junior.	Senior.	Junior.
Government, ...	7	11	11	15
Mohamed Moshim's Scholarships, ...	..	..	2	..
Ranee Kuttiani's Scholarship, ...	1	..	..	..
Scholarship open to public competition, ...	1	1	1	1
Hooghly Zemindary Scholarships, ...	..	2	..	..
For Private Schools, ...	..	12	..	..

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

College.

R. Thwaytes, B.A. ... ... Principal.
J. Graves, B A. ... ... Professor of Literature.
Gobind Chunder Seromonee, ... Head Pundit.

Collegiate School.

W. J. Twentyman, ... Head Master.
J. S. Graves, ... 2nd Do.
A. Ure, ... 3rd Do.
T. O. Manuel, ... 4th Do.
G. H. Savigny, ... 5th Do.

Nine Native Teachers, and five Pundits.

Three Persian Teachers, and four Moulavees.

Dacca College.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

This institution is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Lower Bengal.

It was originally opened as a School by the General Committee of Public Instruction in the year 1835. In 1841, it was converted into a College, when a Principal was appointed, and an increase made to the staff of teachers. The College building was erected partly by public subscription in the same year at a cost of Co.'s Rs. 36,679.

The College and its School are for the benefit of all classes of the people, and comprise Christian, Hindoo and Mahomedan students. The fee for tuition, in the College and the three highest classes of the school, is 2 Rs. 8 ans. a month for each student, and in the lower classes of the school 1 Rupee 8 annas a month.

The students of any school are admitted to the College on paying the usual fees, if they have previously passed the University Entrance Examination.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

There are eight Senior Scholarships attached to the College, each of the value of twenty Rupees. Four of these are available every year to be competed for by students at the end of the second year from their entrance into the College. These scholarships are each tenable for two years.

There are also twenty-four Junior Scholarships, each of the value of eight rupees, disposed of as follows. Twelve to the Collegiate School, twelve to private Schools.

As all scholarships are tenable for two years, half the number may be awarded each year to candidates who have passed successfully the University Entrance Examination.

Junior scholarships of the value of eight Rupees a month, tenable at this College, are also attached to the following Government schools.

Bograh,
Mymensing,
Chittagong.

Nowkhally,
Commillah,
Burrisaul,
Furreedpoor.

A silver Medal, called the Donnally prize, is awarded annually of the value of the interest of Co.'s Rs. 1,000, subscribed by the native assistants of the late Abkarree Commissioner's office in memory of the late Mr. A. F. Donnally.

In addition to the prizes awarded by Government, prizes are awarded every year to pupils of the school, called the Ram Lochun prizes, of the value of the interest on Co.'s Rs. 1,000, which sum was presented by Baboo Ramlochun Ghose, Principal Sudder Ameen, Dacca.

LOCAL COMMITTEE.

The Local Committee is composed of eight ex-officio members, the Commissioner, the Judge, the Collector, Magistrate, the Civil Surgeon, the Inspector of Schools, the Principal Sudder Ameen, and the Principal of the College, who is also the Secretary, and also of a few other respectable inhabitants of the station.

STAFF OF THE COLLEGE AND COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.

W. Brennand,—Principal and Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

Geo. Bellett,—Head Master and Professor of English Literature.

Vacant.—Second Master and Assistant Professor.

Sree Nauth Turkopunchanun,—Senior Pundit.

Eleven Masters employed exclusively in the Collegiate School.

Kishnaghur College.

AFFILIATED 1857.

This College was founded by Government, in 1845, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Lower Bengal.

It was designed to provide education for 500 pupils, and an establishment, commensurate with this object, was from the first sanctioned, to be gradually entertained as the future growth of the College might require.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

Senior and junior Scholarships, of the monthly value of Rs. 30 and Rs. 8 respectively, are attached to it. The Senior Scholarships were at first Rs. 30 for 2 years, and Rs. 40 for the succeeding 4 years. These were tenable, the former for 6 the latter for 4 years, but the Senior scholarship has been since reduced to Rs. 20, and the Junior and Senior Scholarships are now alike tenable for 2 years only.

The College building is a noble edifice, standing upon 3 beegahs of land, and surrounded by an enclosed compound of upwards of 100 more. It was erected, at a cost of Rs. 66,876; Rs. 17,000 of which was collected by private subscription. In consideration of the liberality thus manifested in the district, a donor of Rs. 1,000 is allowed to place a boy, free of expense, at the College in perpetuity, and another for every Rs. 500 additional he may have subscribed. Part of the ground occupied was purchased by Government, for the remainder the College is indebted to the munificence of the Maharajah of Nuddea and the Ranee Surnomoye of Cossimbazar.

PRINCIPALS.

1845. Captain D. L. Richardson.
1846. Marcus Gustavus Rochfort.
1855. Edward Lodge, B.A.
1857. James Graves, M A. (officiating).
1857. Leonidas Clint, B.A.
1858. Alfred Smith, M.A.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal,—Alfred Smith, M.A.
Head Master,—W. Masters.
2d Ditto,—G. Beatson.
Nine native teachers and two Pundits.

Berhampore College.

(ESTABLISHED 1853).

AFFILIATED 1857.

This College is supported by Government and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Lower Provinces. It was esta-

blished, in consequence of the desire shewn for such an Institution at a meeting held in Berhampore on the 10th of August, 1853; when upwards of twenty thousand Rupees was subscribed towards erecting a building; this sum was afterwards increased, by additional subscriptions, to twenty-nine thousand, and in consequence of accumulated interest, the amount now available towards the erection amounts to thirty-five thousand rupees, which the Government has promised to increase to sixty thousand. Owing to various circumstances, amongst which not the least important is the difficulty of finding a suitable site near the native town, without encroaching upon the European Cantonments, the building has not as yet been commenced, and instruction is at present given in a bungalow erected for the purpose.

The instructive staff of the College consists of a Principal, twelve masters, and two Pundits.

There are eight senior scholarships, in value 20 Rupees a month, attached to the College, to be competed for by such students as have passed the Entrance Examination of the University two years before.

There are twelve Junior Scholarships of eight Rupees a month, awarded to such students as have studied for at least one year in the Collegiate school, and who pass the Entrance Examination in the first grade.

In addition to these there are Junior Scholarships attached to various affiliated Zillah schools, which are tenable at the College.

Annual prizes to the amount of Rs. 150 per annum are granted by Government for general proficiency in the different classes.

There is a Library attached to the College, for which a grant of Rs. 100 per mensem is allowed.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal.—ROBERT HAND.

Second Master.—Eshan Chunder Banerjea.
Third Master.—Charles Augustus Julius Behrendt.
Eleven native Masters.

Agra College.

AFFILIATED 1857.

Agra College is partly supported by Government and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, North-West Provinces. It was established by the direction of the General Committee of Public Instruction in 1823-4, and placed under the superintendence of a local Committee, consisting of the Government Officials of the place, with a paid Secretary, who also acted as overseer of the Institution. It was opened to all classes of the population, and "was designed to diffuse more widely than Native Schools, the possession of useful knowledge, to give a command of the language of ordinary life, and of official business—to teach principally Hindee and Persian, with the native mode of keeping accounts (Leelavattee) and to give instruction in Sanskrit and Arabic. It was not designed to impart an elementary Education: the pupils were expected to have made considerable progress before their admission."

Separate teachers of Sanskrit, Hindee, Persian, and Arabic were appointed. All were taught gratuitously, and more than ⅔ of the whole received stipendiary allowances.

Subsequently in successive years, the introduction of new subjects, and the addition of new teachers gradually changed the character of the Institution, from that of a purely Oriental School to that of an Anglo-Vernacular College, with upper and lower departments of study, having a Principal and containing (1861) no pupil who does not study English with Urdu (with a few exceptions) who does not pay educational fees.

ENDOWMENTS, &c.

This College was originally endowed by "a fund in the districts of Agra and Allygurh, amounting to about a lakh and a half of rupees, from villages formerly held by Gungadhur Pundit: (who held his Jageer under Educational Services from a late Rajah of Gwalior) the interest of which fund and the annual collections from the villages exceeded 20,000 Rupees. To this has been added, from time to time, by Government additional allowances for Teachers, Scholarships, &c, both sources of revenue amounting annually to about 35,000 Rupees.

Its other endowments are: (1st.) Two Scholarships founded by their Highnesses the Rajahs of Gwalior and Bhurtpore of 16 Rupees each monthly: (2nd.) A Law Prize-Scholarship of 10 Rupees monthly, for which the competition is open to two other Institutions in Agra: (3d.) The Robertson and Maunsel medals, the former of the value of 100, and the latter of 60 Rupees: (4th.) The Thomason Gold Medal, arising from the annual interest of 2,500 Rupees given by the Committee of the Thomason Testimonial Fund: (5th.) The Agra College Scholarship for Historical Subjects being the interest of 2038 Rupees subscribed by the Teachers and Ex-students towards the repairs of the building after the mutiny, but applied at the recommendation of Government to found this Scholarship.

Before the mutiny of 1857, the College possessed a large and valuable Library, consisting partly of purchases and partly of donations. Among the latter were Oriental books from Major Thoresby, formerly Political Agent in Rajputana, and the Library of the late Hon'ble James Thomason, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of the N. W. Provinces. Its scientific apparatus also was ample and well adapted for the purposes of experimental Physics; whilst its small museum of Economic Geology and of some rare coins and antiquities gave promise of rising into considerable interest and utility; but the whole of these collections, together with the College records, were unfortunately destroyed in 1857, and the buildings themselves left almost a ruin; they have now however been restored to nearly their former condition, and present a gothic structure of some architectural pretension, combined with internal arrangements well adapted to the purposes of the Institution.

Staff of the College.

Principal, Professor of Philosophy and Secretary L. C. P. I. } W. Anderson, LL. D.

Professor of Literature and History,—C. Pearson, M.A. and Officiating Principal.

Professor of Mathematics,—*Vacant.*

Head Master,—S. E. Marston, Esq.

2d Head Master and Teacher of 1st English School class, } E. H. Goulding, Esq., and Officiating Professor of Literature.

Teacher of 2d.—H. Harris, (officiating).

„ 3d.—Tackoor Kulyan Singh.

„ 4th.—Lalla Kunhya Lall (2d).

„ 5th.—Lalla Peary Lall.

„ 6th.—Moonshee Ameer Oodeen.

„ 7th.—John E. Herring.

„ 8th.—Lalla Gopal Sing.

„ 9th and 10th.—Pundit Salig Ram.

A Sanskrit Teacher, Pundit Banktuh.

1st Hindee Teacher Pundit Munnoo Lall.

2d Ditto ditto „ Kerho Pershad.

3d Ditto ditto „ Choonee Lall.

Hindee Arithmetic Teacher „ Sunker Lall.

Persian and Arabic Teacher,—Moonshee Zamin Ali.

1st Urdu Teacher Moonshee Nisar Ali.

2d Ditto ditto „ Fizoolla Khan.

3d Ditto ditto „ Mohd. Meer Khan.

Assistant Mathematical Professor,—Lalla Kunnya Lall, (1st).

Drawing and Surveying Master, E. H. Goulding, Esq.

Writing Master, E. H. Goulding, Esq.

Teacher of Photography, S. E. Marston, Esq.

Librarian,—Moonshee Niseer Khan.

Clerk and Treasurer,—S. Wardan (officiating.)

CURRICULUM.

The curriculum of study in the College Department embraces a course:—

(1st) of English and Oriental reading and composition.

(2d) of History, Physical Geography, Surveying & Mapping.

(3d) of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

(4th) of Chemistry and Physiology.

(5th) of Mental, Moral, Logical and Political Science.

The Studies of the School Department consist of graduated courses of:—

(1st) English and Vernacular Reading, Writing, Grammar, translations, &c.

(2d) Arithmetic, Algebra, and Geometry.
(3d) Geography, History, &c.

FEES.

The practice of exacting fees, though introduced in 1835, did not come into complete operation till 1848; but the present scale of payment was regulated by the Local Committee in 1846. It depends upon the income of the parents. Those whose income is 100 Rupees monthly, pay 5; those who have 70, pay 3; and those who have only 30, pay 1 Rupee: all incomes under 30 are charged 8 annas per month. Free students are occasionally admitted.

CONDITIONS OF ENTRANCE, ATTENDANCE, &C.

Besides an entrance fee of 2 rupees (from which none are exempted) and submission to the rules of the Institution, no other conditions are required, except a competent knowledge of the elements of English and Urdu or Hindee.

The time requisite for completing a full course of Instruction in the College department is five years, and for that in the School department seven.

The average number of pupils attending for the last 3 years was 231: the number at present is 375.

Benares College.

AFFILIATED 1860.

The Benares Sanscrit College was founded by Government in 1791 for the cultivation of the languages, literature, and (as inseparably connected with these) the religion of the Hindus. In 1830 an English Institution was established, distinct from the Sanscrit College at first, but incorporated with it in 1853.

LIST OF THE FORMER SUPERINTENDENTS AND PRINCIPALS.

Captain Fell.
John Muir.
Major Thoresby.
Rev. A. W. Wallis.
Ralph R Ballantyne.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

English Department.

Ralph T. H. Griffith, M.A., Principal and Professor Moral Philosophy.

Vacant Head Master and Anglo-Sanscrit Professor.

J. Platts, Surveying and Drawing Master, *(Officiating Head Master, Government School, Saugor.)*

J. Statham, Assistant H. Teacher.

Sixteen Native Masters.

Sanscrit Department.

Pundit Hiranand Chaube, Assistant Secretary and Professor of Poetry.

Fourteen Pundits.

Moulavi Muhamud Musa, 1st Arabic Teacher.

,, Wajed Ali, 2d Persian Teacher.

Pundit Bechan Tiwary, Librarian.

Number of Pupils in April, 1860.

English Department,	339
Persian ditto,	35
Sanscrit ditto,	109
Total No.....	483

Tuition Fees in April, 1860.

Entrance Fees,	5	0	0
Schooling Fees,	179	0	0
Total Rupees,	184	0	0

Monthly amount of Scholarships for 1860.

English Scholarships,	160	8	0
Arabic ditto,	16	0	0
Persian ditto,	13	0	0
Sanscrit ditto,	59	0	0
Anglo-Sanscrit ditto,	262	0	0
Total Rupees,	510	8	0

Sanscrit College, Calcutta.

AFFILIATED 1860.

This Institution is supported by Government and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Lower Bengal. It was originally founded in 1824, for the encouragement of the study of the Sanscrit language and literature, and at first Sanscrit was studied exclusively. In 1827 an English Department was established which was afterwards abolished by the orders of the General Committee of Public Instruction in November 1835. In October, 1842 it was re-established by the orders of the Council of Education. Up to the year 1850, it had been under the superintendence of a Secretary, but on the resignation of Baboo Russomoy Dutt, the Institution was reorganised, and Pundit Eshwarchandra Vidyasagar was appointed Principal. On his resignation in November 1858, the present Principal was appointed to take charge of the Institution.

The College is open to Brahmans, Boidays, Kayasthas, and the Nabasakh. The Schooling fee is one Rupee per month. The upper students read the University Course. In the Examination of 1860, one student of the College passed the B. A. Examination. There are twenty senior Scholarships, varying from twenty to ten Rupees per month, and ten Junior Scholarships of eight Rupees each. In addition to these there are vernacular Scholarships attached to various Zillah Schools which are tenable at the College.

All the students, with the exception of the two last classes, learn Sanscrit and English.

A valuable Sanscrit Library of Manuscripts and printed works is attached to the College and a Government grant of 300 Rupees per annum is chiefly applied to the purchase of standard English Works.

Instructive Staff.

ENGLISH.

Principal,..... Edward B. Cowell. M. A.

Assistant ditto, ... Shomenath Mookerjee.

Head master, ... Prosonnocumar Sarbadhicary.
Second ditto, ... Kaliprasonno Chatterjee.
Third ditto,..... Tarineechurn Chatterjee.
Fourth ditto, ... Kalikadass Dutt, B. A.
And two other English Masters.

SANSCRIT.

Professor of Philosophy,.. Joynarayan Sharma.
Ditto of Law, ... Bharechander Sharma.
Ditto of Rhetoric, ... Premchandra Sharma.
Ditto of Literature, ... Dwarakanath Sharma.
Ditto of 1st Grammar, ... Taranath Sharma.
And 7 other Grammar Pundits.

Number of Pupils, March, 1861.

Pay Pupils, ...	242
Scholarship holders,.....	29
Vernacular ditto, ...	21
Total,.....	292

Bishop's College.

(FOUNDED 1820.)

AFFILIATED 1860.

This College was designed by Bishop Middleton, primarily as an aid to Evangelistic work; which its members were to labour to promote as well by the education of native and other youths, to be employed as missionaries, catechists, or school-masters, as by the composition of books and tracts. In 1830 the statutes were modified so as to allow of the admission of lay or general students, not intended for clerical or educational work.

FOUNDATION.

One Fellowship, founded by the late Rev. John Natt.

Twenty-one Scholarships, founded by various societies and individuals.

The holders of scholarships have rooms, boarding, and tuition, free of charge.

PRINCIPALS.

1821 William Hodge Mill.
1841 George Undy Withers.
1849 William Kay.

TRUSTEES.

The Incorporated Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.

VISITOR.

THE BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.

MEMBERS.

W. Kay. D.D.,* *Principal.*
S. Slater, *Senior Professor*, (lately resigned.)
Krishna Mohun Banerjea,† *Second Professor.*

Doveton College.

AFFILIATED 1857.

This College is the higher department of the Parental Academic Institution, a boarding and day school, established on the 1st March, 1823, by a body of parents, anxious to secure for their children the benefits of a thorough education. The pupils are instructed in the doctrines of Christianity as held by the Protestant Churches, but no one is necessarily excluded on account of creed. The Educational department till 1855 was conducted by a Rector, aided by a staff of masters. In that year a legacy of two lacs and 30,000 Rupees, bequeathed by the late Captain John Doveton, together with the increasing resources of the Institution, enabled the managers to extend it by the establishment of an Initiatory School, and a College Department named in honor of the donor of the legacy.

In 1858 a sum of 50,000 Rupees of legacy, together with 8,000 Rupees of the ordinary school income was expended in purchasing, for the use of the Institution, the Buildings and Grounds of 41 and 42, Park Street.

* Fellow of Lincoln College, Oxford.

† Member of the Board of Examiners for the Civil Service.

Two Scholarships varying in value from Rs. 15 to 25 per month, and tenable for two years, are annually given to the two students who pass highest in the Entrance Examination, or First Examination in Arts. The number which may be held simultaneously is restricted to eight. If held along with a Government Scholarship, the amount of such is deducted. They are given on the condition that the holders go up to the Examinations in Arts. They carry with them the privilege of free Education. A gold medal of the value of Rs. 120, is annually given to the best Scholar in the highest College class. Prizes of Silver medals or books are also given in each class to the most deserving pupils.

Attached to the Institution is a valuable Library containing upwards of 4,000 volumes in the various departments of Literature and Science. It is supported by subscriptions, donations and a monthly grant of Rs. 50 from the funds of the Institution.

The business arrangements are conducted by a Committee, annually chosen from a society of members consisting of 2 classes, 1st, Parents and Guardians, 2nd, Those who subscribe 2 Rs. a month or 300 Rs. at once. The children of the latter have the privilege of being educated free, if their parents die without property sufficient to defray the expense. A general meeting of the Society is held annually on the 1st March.

PATRON.

Rev. Alexander Duff, D.D., LL.D.

Chairman of Committee of Management.

H. Andrews.

Secretary.

R. H. Hollingberry.

Instructive Staff.

Initiatory Department,—Mr. McLuckie, and Assistant.

School Department,—Head master, Mr. Bruce, F. E. I. S. English master, Mr. Rambart; Assistant masters, Messrs. Stark, Thomas, Gordon and D'Cruz.

Drawing Master.—Mr. Bennett.

French Master.—Monsieur De La Hogue.

Music Master.—Mr. Thomas.

Pundit,—Mohes Chunder Mookerjee.

Moonshee.—Mirza Mohamed Bakka.

College Department.

Classics and Philosophy,—J. W. McCrindle, Esq., A. M. Principal.

Mathematics, Natural Philosophy and Chemistry,—Vacant.

English Literature, History, Physiology, &c.—Henry Roberts, Esq.

LIST OF PRINCIPALS.

1850 Rev. A. Morgan.

1855 George Smith, Esq.

1859 J. W. McCrindle, Esq., M. A.

St. Paul's School.

AFFILIATED 1857.

This Institution was founded in 1845 and is under the control of a Committee, of which the Bishop of Calcutta is President, and the Venerable the Archdeacon, Vice-President.

FOUNDATION, SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES.

1. *Foundation*.—One Boarder and four Day-Boys are on the Foundation; the first receives his board and education free, and the other four their education. The nomination to these is with the Bishop of Calcutta.

2. *Bishop Wilson's Scholarship*.—Two scholarships of 20 Rupees a month have been endowed in memory of the late Bishop Wilson, each to be held for two years. According to the terms of the endowment, these scholarships are competed for by the whole of the Christian Boys in the school, whether Boarders or Day-Boys; one being given every year. They were instituted in the hope that the higher boys may be induced to extend the period of their studies, and become fitted to graduate in the University.

Present Scholars, Cecil Kirkpatrick, George Atkinson James.

3. *Prizes*.—Two silver Medals, one for proficiency, the other for general good conduct, are awarded at the annual Christmas Examination. Prizes in Books are also given to the most proficient in each class.

Medal List for 1860, George A. James, College Dept. Clarence Kirkpatrick, School Department.

COURSE OF STUDY.

The subjects of examination for Entrance into the University of Calcutta, form the basis of instruction in the first class.

The study of the remaining five classes is arranged in a gradual proportion down to the first elements of learning. The whole course assigned for each class is so adjusted as to occupy one year.

In addition to the above school course, there is in operation a course of training for the B. A. Degree in the University of Calcutta. This is done in conformity with the conditions of affiliation to the University. Here again the subjects appointed to be read, are divided in such a way as to embrace a distinct course for each year.

LIST OF RECTORS.

1847 Rev. J. Kyd, M.A.
1849 Rev. S. Slater.
1852 Rev. H. Sells.
1852 Rev. J. Richards, M.A.
1855 Rev. G. Pridham, B.C.L.
1859 Rev. W. Ayerst, M.A.

PATRON.

THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Visitors.

The Right Rev. The Lord Bishop of Calcutta.

The Venerable the Archdeacon of Calcutta.

The Rev. The Principal of the Bishop's College.

Instructive Staff.

Rector, Rev. W. Ayerst, M.A.

Divinity and Classics, Rev. W. Ayerst, M.A.

History and English Literature, R. Boycott, Cheltenham Training College.

Philosophy and assistant in Classics, J. R. Forrest, late Scholar of Trinity College, Dublin.

Mathematics, G H. Simmons, Cheltenham Training College.

JUNIOR DEPARTMENT.

L. N. Brocas, J. Watts.

Drawing Master.—J. Bennett.

Hindustanee,—Nusseroodeen Ahmed.

Bengalee,—Girish Chunder.

Free Church Institution.

AFFILIATED 1857.

Originally established by Dr. Duff in August 1830 for the education of native youth under the name of the General Assembly's Institution, and since 1843 designated the Free Church Institution, being supported by the Free Church of Scotland.

The Institution, since 1857, has been in a handsome new edifice, Nimtollah Street, which has been erected at a cost of upwards of £15,000.

It consists of two departments, a College department, and a Preparatory and Normal School.

In the Preparatory school are taught all the ordinary branches of elementary education, English and Bengali, including the facts and principles of the Christian faith.

The teachers and some of the senior students are constituted into a Normal class for special prelections and exercises. In the lower classes, for the last 20 years, there has been introduced a modification of Stow's training system, with gallery, &c.

In the College department all the branches of a higher education in English Literature, Science, and Philosophy, with Bengali and Sanscrit, are taught, in immediate connection with systematic instruction in the doctrines and evidences of Natural and Revealed religion.

For the last 20 years the average number of pupils has exceeded a thousand; of whom about a hundred belong to the College department.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

1. There is an endowment of Rs. 100 per month for small scholarships of 5 or 6 rupees per month each, which are allotted only to those who pass the University Entrance Examination.

2. There are two endowed Theological Scholarships of Rs. 16 per month each, called "the Duff Scholarships," designed for students who are candidates for the Christian ministry.

3. There is also an endowed "Hawkins' Scholarship," of Rs. 8 per month; founded by the liberality of the gentleman whose name it bears.

4. A few Government Scholarships, of Rs. 10 per month, have been granted to those who most successfully pass the University Entrance Examination.

Annual Prizes.

1. Endowed prizes:—The Hawkins' gold medal of Rs. 100 value to the most successful student in the Institution.

The Macdonald Memorial Prize.

The Ewart Memorial Prize of Rs. 50.

The Kelloe Prize of 40 or 50 Rupees, founded by the late Mr. Buchan of Kelloe.

These are usually allotted for the best Essays on prescribed subjects.

2. Besides these, prizes for general scholarship and regular attendance are awarded in all the classes; with several more for special exercises or essays.

Managers and Teachers.

Alexander Duff, D.D., LL.D., superintendent; Rev. W. C. Fyfe; Mr. A. Thompson, with upwards of 20 assistant Native Teachers and Pundits.

Scholars.

A considerable number are Under-graduates of the Calcutta University; two have obtained the degree of B. A. Of those who have been trained in the Institution, several are now ordained ministers of the gospel; some have proved successful Teachers in Government and other Colleges and schools; some have excelled in the Medical and other departments; some occupy the office of Deputy Magistrates and other influential posts in the general service of Government, and many are honourably employed in connection with Mercantile, Railway, Surveying and other operations of public utility.

La Martiniere College.

AFFILIATED 1857.

This Institution was founded by Claude Martin, a native of Lyons in France, and a Major-General in the service of His Majesty, the King of Oude, who, by his will, bequeathed a sum of three hundred and fifty thousand Sicca Rupees, afterwards considerably augmented, to be devoted to the establishment of a school for the Christian inhabitants of Calcutta, under the direction of the Government of the Supreme Court.

To give effect to the provisions of General Martin's will in reference to this bequest, the Supreme Court issued a decree, dated October 22nd, 1832, whereby the present Institution was established and distinguished by the name of *La Martinière*, as directed by the Founder.

GOVERNORS.

By this decree, a body of Governors was constituted, consisting of the Governor-General, the members of Council, the Judges of the Supreme Court, the Bishop of Calcutta, and the Advocate-General for the time being, together with four additional Governors to be elected by them annually. The four Governors so elected, with one of the ex-officio Governors, form a board of Acting Governors, to whom the general control of the Institution is entrusted.

SECRETARY.

Provision is made for the appointment of a paid Secretary.

FOUNDATION BOYS.

The decree directs "that the Governors shall, from time to time, select from among the Christian population of Calcutta, a sufficient number of poor boys, of an age not less than 4, nor more than 10 years, so that there may always be at the least 30 boys on the establishment of the said school, and that such boys shall be entirely educated and supported out of the funds of the said school." By a subsequent decree, the number of boys on the Foundation was increased to 75. The decree further directs that Boarders and

Day-Scholars shall be admitted at the discretion of the Governors, provided that they are not a burden on the charity.

The Institution was opened on the 1st March, 1836. It is divided into two departments, College and School. The Educational Staff consists of a Principal, a Head Master, and four assistant Masters, together with Drawing and Music Masters and a Pundit.

Prizes and Scholarships.

A gold medal is annually awarded on the 13th of September, the anniversary of the death of the Founder, to the head boy of the College Department, and prizes of books are given in all the classes.

Three Scholarships are also then awarded, tenable for one year, one in the College Department of Rs. 25 a month, one in the 1st Class of the school, of Rs. 20, and one in the 2nd Class of Rs. 16.

Acting Governors.

The Hon'ble Sir H. Bartle Freere, K.C.B,
The Ven. Archdeacon Pratt.
H B. Harrington, B. C. S.
Colonel J. Hannyngton.
The Rev. J. C. Herdman.
Secretary and Medical officer (acting) Dr. Macnamara.

Principal.

*L. Ewbank, B. A.

Head Master.

J. T. D. Cameron, Licentiate of the Royal College of Preceptors, London.

Assistant Masters.

J. Thurlow. S. E. J. Clarke.
J. Davis. J. Bell.
Drawing Master, M De La Hogue.
Music Master, L. Emanuel.
Pundit, Ram Narain.

* Fellow of Clare College, Cambridge.

London Missionary Society's Institution, Bhowanipore.

AFFILIATED 1857.

This Institution was founded by the London Missionary Society in the year 1838. In 1854 the large and handsome building now used, consisting of a Library, a Hall, and fourteen Class rooms, was first opened.

It is supported by the funds of the London Missionary Society, by voluntary contributions, and by a fee of four annas levied on each scholar. The number of scholars usually in the Institution is about 400. A Branch School at Behala has an attendance of 170.

It is intended to give a thoroughly good secular and Christian education in English. The course of study comprehends English, Indian and General History; Mental and Moral Philosophy; Mathematics; Physical Science; Christian Evidences, and English Literature. Besides the general department, there is, connected with the Institution, a Theological class for training Christian Natives for Missionary work.

PRESENT STAFF.

Rev. J. Mullens, B. A., Principal.
Rev. W. Johnson.
A. H. Joyce.
E. Johnson.
Eleven Native teachers and one Pundit.

Queen's College, Colombo, Ceylon.

AFFILIATED 1859.

This Institution was founded, under the name of the Colombo Academy, in the year 1836, during the government of the Rt. Hon'ble Sir Robert Wilmot Horton, and is supported by the Government of Ceylon, who pay all the salaries and other necessary

expenses; these are in part repaid by the fees received from the students, which vary from £1-15-0 annually, in the lowest classes, to £7-10-0 in the highest.

The only endowment is the "Turnour Prize," which was instituted in 1843, from a fund raised for the purpose of testifying respect for the memory of the late Hon'ble George Turnour, at which time the following resolution was passed by the subscribers.

"That the interest of the money raised (£190) be devoted to give one prize yearly in the Colombo Academy, to the most advanced and best conducted scholars; that the sum so awarded be called 'The Turnour Prize,' and be placed under such regulations as the Central School Commission may establish."

The Colombo Academy was for many years the only Institution in the Island, with the exception of one supported by the American Board of Missions at Batticotta near Jaffna, which professed to give a liberal education to its alumni. Several of its former students have filled and are now filling high offices on the Bench of the Supreme Court, in the Executive and Legislative Councils of Ceylon, and in other important positions.

List of Principals.

1836 Rev. Joseph Marsh.
1838 Rev. John Foresby Haslem, A. M. Cambridge.
1842 Rev. Bancroft Boake, A.B., T.C.D.

Present Staff.

Principal.

Rev. Bancroft Boake, A.B., T.C.D.

Professors.

John Henry Marsh, Edinburgh.
Walter Joseph Sendall, A.B., Cambridge.

VII.

EXAMINATION PAPERS.

1861.

Entrance Examination.

ENGLISH—PROSE.

Examiners. { Rev. J. Richards, M. A.
Mr. Saunders.

1. To what parts of speech do the words in Italics belong?

'They are *as though* they *were* not.'

'A few years *after*.'

'The self-educated scholar is apt to be distinguished for a *more than* usually perfect acquaintance with the subjects which he has studied with *more than* usual effort and application.'

Parse more particularly *were* in the first example, and *acquaintance* in the last.

2. 'We knew it to be he.'

'We knew it to be him.'

'Who do men say that I am?'

'Whom do men say that I am?'

'It is we.'

'There is five of us.'

Which of these modes of expression are correct? and why?

3. Give the construction of the words italicised.

'*What* you say is true.'

"From thee, gay Hope her airy colouring draws;
And Fancy's flights are subject to thy laws.
From thee that bosom-spring of rapture flows
Which only virtue, tranquil virtue, knows."

"Long by the paddock's humble pale confined,
His aged hunters coursed the viewless wind,
And each, with glowing energy, pourtrayed,
The far-famed triumphs of the field displayed;
Usurped the canvass of the crowded hall
And chased a line of heroes from the wall."

4. Give the past tense indicative and past participle of each of the following verbs, beseech, blow, draw, weep, eat, freeze, weave, chide, slay.

5. Paraphrase the following passage and parse fully the first three lines:

Ye ice falls! ye that from the mountain's brow,
Adown enormous ravines slope amain,—
Torrents, methinks, that heard a mighty voice
And stopped at once amid their maddest plunge!
Motionless torrents! silent cataracts!
Who made you glorious as the gates of heaven
Beneath the keen full moon?————
God!

6. Explain the terms 'Metaphor,' 'Simile,' 'Allegory,' 'Personification,' and illustrate by examples.

7. What is a sentence? define the terms 'subject' and 'predicate' and point out the subject and predicate in the following sentences:

"Long o'er the wave a wistful look he cast."
"And hence that calm delight the portrait gives."
"Led by what chart, transports the timid dove"
"The wreaths of conquest?"

BENGALI.

MAHABHARATA.

Examiners. { Rev. W. O'Brien Smith.
Baboo Rung Lall Bannerjee.

বৎসরেক অজ্ঞাত থাকিব কোন মতে।
মহেন্দ্র পর্ব্বত চাহে তৃণে লুকাইতে॥
আমারে কে নাহি জানে পৃথিবী ভিতর।
বাল বৃদ্ধ যুবাতে বিখ্যাত বৃকোদর॥
অর্জ্জুনেরে কিরূপে লুকাবা নৃপবর।
হস্ত দিয়া আচ্ছাদিতে চাহ দিনকর॥
দ্রুপদ নন্দিনী কৃষ্ণা কিরূপে লুকাবে।
কদাচিৎ ইহা হৈতে যদি পার পাবে॥
সাম্যেতে কদাচ রাজ্য না দিবে দুরন্ত।
আমি হই হীনবল সে যে বলবন্ত॥

1 (*a*) Explain fully the 2nd line.

(*b*) In what case is যুবাতে?

(*c*) Who was বৃকোদর and why was he so called?

(*d*) Point out the prefixes (উপসর্গ) in the 4th, 6th, and 9th lines, giving their different significations.

(*e*) Give the derivation of নৃপবর, and নন্দিনী.

(*f*) Write a short sketch of the early life of দ্রৌপদী.

(*g*) What is the meaning of পার পাবে, and what is the agent of পাবে?

(*h*) Give the feminines of বাল, যুবা, and নৃপ.

(*i*) What is the meaning of সাম্য?

(*j*) Where is মহেন্দ্র পর্ব্বত situated?

সময়েতে যেই বীর তেজ নাহি করে।
হীনজন বলে রাজা তাহারে প্রহারে॥

2. Give the full meanings of সময়েতে and তেজ.

অষ্টাঙ্গ বেদাঙ্গ যজ্ঞ মহা দান ধ্যান।
ক্ষমাময় জনের সর্ব্বদা দীপ্যমান॥

3. Explain the first line.

ধিক্ বিধাতারে এই করে হেন কর্ম্ম।
দুষ্টাচার দুর্য্যোধন করিল আজন্ম॥
দিব্য সরোবর দেখে অগাধ সলিল।
কমল কুমুদ রক্ত শ্বেত পীত নীল॥

4. Explain the Samasa (সমাস) in আজন্ম, and the Sandhi (সন্ধি) in সরোবর; and give the derivation and meaning of দিব্য.

রাজ্যধন পুত্র আদি বহু যজ্ঞদান।
সত্যের কলায় নহে শতাংশে সমান॥

5. Give some synonymes of সত্য and কলা.

সোমপূতিকার মত কহে মুনিগণ।
এক মাসে বৎসরেক করিবে গণন॥

6. Who was সোমপূতিকা?

দুষ্টকর্ম্মা দুষ্টবুদ্ধি রাজা দুর্য্যোধন।
তাহারে মারিলে পাপ নাহিক রাজন॥

7. What does দুষ্টকর্ম্মা qualify, and why is it দুষ্টকর্ম্মা and not দুষ্টকর্ম্ম?

দেখিয়া বনের শোভা আনন্দিত সবে।
কুসুমিত কাননে কোকিল কলরবে॥
মধুপানে মত্ত হয়ে ভ্রমর ঝঙ্কার।
অনঙ্গ-মোহিত অঙ্গ রঙ্গে সবাকার॥

পশু পক্ষি মৃগেতে পূরিত বনস্থল।
দিব্য সরোবর তাহে শোভিত কমল॥
করয়ে কৌতুক রাজহংস চক্রবাক।
নানা বর্ণে কচ্ছপ বিহরে লাখে লাখ॥
বিবিধ তড়াগ কূপ বহু নদ নদী।
স্থাবর জঙ্গম যত কে করে অবধি॥
প্রতি ডালে নানা পক্ষি করে কলরব।
কৌতুক দেখিছে যেন মহা মহোৎসব॥

8. Paraphrase the above lines (in Bengali prose).

HITOPADESHA.

যেমন কুলাল ঘট ও শরাবাদি যাহা যাহা ইচ্ছা করে তাহাই এক মৃৎপিণ্ড হইতে নির্ম্মাণ করে, তেমনি মনুষ্য আপন কৃত কর্ম্ম হইতে নানা ফল পায়।

রূপ ও যৌবনেতে সম্পন্ন এবং মহাকুলসম্ভব যে সকল, তাহারাও বিদ্যাহীন হইলে শোভা পায় না, যেমন গন্ধ-হীন পলাশ পুষ্প।

অনন্তর ভগবান্ মরীচিমালী সূর্য্য পশ্চিমে অস্তগেলে মৃগের বাসস্থানে সেই মৃগ ও শৃগাল গেল।

9 (*a*) Give the meanings of কুলাল, শরাব, ভগবান্, মরীচি-মালী and সম্ভব in মহাকুলসম্ভব.

(*b*) Give the different significations of পলাশ.

আর সকল তৈজস পত্রের দ্রুবত্ব হেতুক, এবং মৃগ ও পক্ষিদের কোন কারণ হেতুক, এবং মূর্খের ভয় ও লোভ হেতুক, এবং উত্তম লোকের দর্শন হেতুক মিলন হয়।

10. Explain the above passage.

BENGALI.

Examiners. { Rev. W. O'Brien Smith.
Baboo Rung Lall Bannerjee.

৪। অফরিক। অফরিকা দেশজ ব্যক্তিরা কৃষ্ণবর্ণ, ক্ষুদ্র চক্ষু, খাঁদানাসিক, দীর্ঘহনু, স্থূলোষ্ঠাধর, অপ্রশস্ত পশ্চান্নত ললাট, কোঁকড়া লোমের ন্যায় কুঞ্চিত ও বিরল কৃষ্ণ কেশ, এবং অন্যান্য কায়িক কুচিহ্নদ্বারা বহুকাল অবধি বিখ্যাত আছে।

1. Explain the Samasa (সমাস) in দীর্ঘহনু, and the Sandhi (সন্ধি) in পশ্চান্নত, and the Sandhi and Samasa in স্থূলোষ্ঠাধর, and অপ্রশস্ত পশ্চান্নত ললাট।

শব্দের যে প্রকার লক্ষণ বর্ণিত হইল, ইহাতে আশু বোধ হইতে পারে যে, জাতির অবান্তর ভেদ নাই; কিন্তু ফলতঃ তাহা নহে। বিলাতি ককুদ্ বিহীন গো, হরিয়ানা প্রদেশের বৃহদ্ গো, এবং এতদ্দেশীয় গোর মধ্যে ঈষদ্ অবান্তর ভেদ আছে।

2. Give the meanings of লক্ষণ, আশু, অবান্তর and ককুদ্.

3. (*a*) Mention some of the distinguishing characteristics of the কাকশ্যস বর্ণ and the মৌগল বর্ণ.

(*b*) To which বর্ণ do the Hindus belong?

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4. Translate the following passage into English :—

পশুরা স্বাভাবিক সংস্কার অর্থাৎ পরীক্ষাদ্বারা অনর্জিত স্বভাবদত্ত জ্ঞান শক্তির সহকারে আপন আপন দেহযাত্রা নির্ব্বাহিত করে। মনুষ্য কেবল স্বাভাবিক সংস্কারের অধীন নহে; এবং ঐ সংস্কারও মনুষ্যেতে উত্তমরূপে ব্যক্ত হয় না। মনুষ্যের জ্ঞান, শিক্ষা ও পরীক্ষার

ফল। পরের শিক্ষা কিম্বা আপনার পরীক্ষা ভিন্ন অন্যোপায়ে মনুষ্য কিছুমাত্র জানিতে পারে না। পরন্তু মনুষ্য ভাষা ও লিপিদ্বারা এক-কালের প্রকাশিত সুনিয়ম সকল অপর কালে অনায়াসে জানিতে পারিবায় পরীক্ষা না করিয়া তত্তন্নিয়মের ফল ভোগ করিতে সক্ষম হওয়াতে ক্রমশঃ অতি উত্তমরূপে উন্নতি প্রাপ্ত হইতেছে। পশুরা কেবল স্বাভাবিক সংস্কার দ্বারা চালিত হইবাতে ও স্ব স্ব পরীক্ষার ফল প্রচার করিতে অক্ষম হওয়াতে সর্ব্বদা একাবস্থায় থাকে, তাহাদিগের বুদ্ধির হ্রাস বৃদ্ধি হয় না।

Translate the following passages into Bengali :—

Before we enter upon the personal history or particular philosophy of the great man who stood alone, in the strength of his integrity, to stem the torrent of factious licentiousness at the most debased period of public corruption, it will be necessary to advert to the state of Athens, and the conjuncture of events at a time peculiarly favorable to the development of such a character.

The readiest way of overturning the rights of property, is to introduce false theories on the origin of power.

We observe that a dissolute and reckless youth is ordinarily followed by a premature and miserable old age.—We see that honesty and industry win commonly comfort and respect; and that, on the contrary, levity and a want of carefulness produce pauperism and disrepute.

The general comfort and security of society depend so greatly on the well-being of the lower orders, that the rich consult most for themselves when they consult most for the poor.

ORIYAH.

Examiner. REV. K. M. BANNERJEE.

1. Translate the following lines into English.

ସ୍ତବ୍ଧକର୍ଣ୍ଣ କହୁଅଛି, ଏହି ସବୁ ସର୍ବପ୍ରକାରରେ ଅନୁଚିତ ଅଟେ, ଯେହେତୁରୁ ଆପଣା ଆପଣା ପୂର୍ବ ଆଜ୍ଞା ଲଙ୍ଘନ କଲେ ସେମାନଙ୍କ ରାଜାମାନେ କ୍ଷମା କରିବେ ନାହିଁ; ଅତଏବ ରାଜାମାନଙ୍କର ମନୋଗତ ଅନୁରାଗର ଆଉ ବିଶେଷ କି? ମୂଢ଼ ଲୋକର ଯଶ, ଅଶିଷ୍ଟ ଲୋକର ମିତ୍ରତା, ଅଜିତେନ୍ଦ୍ରିୟର କୁଲ, ବିଷୟି ଲୋକର ଧର୍ମ, ଦୁଃଖି ଲୋକର ବିଦ୍ୟା, କୃପଣ ଲୋକର ସୁଖ ନଷ୍ଟ ହୁଏ; ଯେଉଁ ରାଜାର ମନ୍ତ୍ରୀ ପ୍ରମତ୍ତ ହୁଏ ତାହାର ରାଜ୍ୟ ନଷ୍ଟ ହୁଏ। ପୁନଶ୍ଚ ଚୋର, କର୍ମରେ ନିଯୁକ୍ତ ଲୋକ, ଶତ୍ରୁ, ରାଜାଙ୍କ ପ୍ରିୟ ଲୋକ, ନିଜ ଲୋଭ, ଏମାନଙ୍କଠାରି ପ୍ରଜାମାନଙ୍କୁ ରାଜା ସିତା ପରି ରକ୍ଷା କରିବ। ହେ ଭାଇ, ସର୍ବପ୍ରକାରରେ ଆମ୍ଭ କଥା କର, ଆମ୍ଭେମାନେ ମଧ୍ୟ ବ୍ୟବହାର କରିଅଛୁଁ। ଏହି ସଞ୍ଜୀବକ ଶସ୍ୟ ଭକ୍ଷଣ କରେ, ଇହାକୁ ଅର୍ଥାଧିକାରରେ ନିଯୁକ୍ତ କର। ଏହି କଥାରେ ତାହା କଲା ବାଦ ସେହି ଦିନଠାରୁ ଅନ୍ୟ ସକଲ ପରିବାରମାନଙ୍କୁ ତ୍ୟାଗ କରି ପିଙ୍ଗଲକ ସଞ୍ଜୀବକ ଦୁହେଁ ଅତିଶୟ ପ୍ରୀତିରେ କାଲଯାପନ କଲେ।

2. What is the meaning of the word ନିରପେକ୍ଷ in the following sentence?

ଏହେତୁରୁ ଆମ୍ଭେ କହିଲୁଁ, ପ୍ରଭୁଙ୍କୁ ନିରପେକ୍ଷ କରିବ ନାହିଁ, ଇତ୍ୟାଦି।

3. What is the drift of the following sentences?

ଦେଖ, ଯେ ପ୍ରିୟ ସେ ଅପ୍ରିୟ କର୍ମ କଲେ ସୁଦ୍ଧା ପ୍ରିୟ ହୋଇ ଥାଏ; ଆଉ ଯେ ପ୍ରିୟ ସେ ମଧ୍ୟ ଅତ୍ୟନ୍ତ ଅପ୍ରିୟ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ କରି ପ୍ରିୟ ହେଉଅଛି।

4. In the following sentences, what is ଅନୁପେକ୍ଷା, what is ଅମାଉ୍ୟ, what is the proper meaning of ଶାସ୍ତ୍ର and of ସ୍ୱରୂପ?

ହେ ମହାରାଜ, ଶୁଣନ୍ତୁ, ଯାହାର ହର୍ଷ ଓ କ୍ରୋଧ ସମାନ ଆଉ ଶାସ୍ତ୍ରରେ ଦୃଢ ଜ୍ଞାନ ଆଉ ସବଦା ଉଦ୍ୟମକର ଅନୁପେକ୍ଷା, ପୃଥିବୀ ତାଙ୍କର ଧନବା ହୁଏ। ରାଜାଙ୍କ ସହିତ ଯେଉଁମାନଙ୍କର ହାନ ଲାଭ ହୁଏ ସେମାନଙ୍କୁ ଅମାତ୍ୟ ବୋଲି ରାଜା କଦାଚ ଅବଜ୍ଞା କରିବ ନାହିଁ; ହେଉ କ ସ୍ଥଲନଦଶିଁ ରାଜା ମଦାନ୍ଧ ଉଦ୍ବିଗ୍ନ ହସ୍ତି ସ୍ୱରୂପ କୌଣସି ବନ୍ଧୁ ବଶେଷ ଚେଷ୍ଟା ନ କଲେ ତାଙ୍କ ହସ୍ତୁ କଛୁ ଅବଲମ୍ବନ କର ପାରେ ନାହିଁ।

5. What is the literal meaning of ଦୁର୍ଗ?

ଏ ସ୍ଥାନର ଦୁର୍ଗ ଦାହ କର

6. In the following paragraph give the meaning of ସଂକର୍ଣ ଉନ୍ମାର୍ଗ ନେଉା ଗର୍ହଣୀୟତା ମଦାନ୍ଧ

ଗୁଧ୍ର କହୁଅଛ. ବପଥଗାମି ମନ୍ତ୍ର ସଂକୀର୍ଣ୍ଣ ହସ୍ତିର ନେଉା ଯେମନ୍ତ ନଦୀକୁ ପାଏ, ସେହିରୂପେ ଉନ୍ମାର୍ଗଗାମି ମଦାନ୍ଧ ରାଜାଙ୍କ ନେଉା. ମାନେ ଗର୍ହଣୀୟତା ପାନ୍ତି। ହେ ମହାରାଜ, ଶୁଣିବା ହେଉ, ଦୁର୍ଗ କ ଆମ୍ଭମାନଙ୍କ ଯୁଦ୍ଧରେ ରଗ୍ନ ହୋଇଅଛ, ନା ଭୁମ୍ଭ ପ୍ରତାପ ଓ ଉପାୟରେ?

7. What is the difference between ପ୍ରତାପ ଓ ଉପାୟରେ

8. Explain and illustrate the moral lessons contained in the following passage.

ତାହା ବଜ୍ଞମାନେ କହିଅଛନ୍ତି. ସଂସାରରେ ସକଲ ଦାନ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ଅଭୟ ଦାନକୁ ଯେମନ୍ତ ମହାଦାନ କର ବୋଲନ୍ତି, ତେମନ୍ତ ଭୂମିଦାନକୁ ବୋଲନ୍ତି ନ ହିଁ. ସୁବର୍ଣ୍ଣଦାନକୁ ବୋଲନ୍ତି ନାହିଁ, ଗୋଦାନକୁ ବୋଲନ୍ତି ନାହିଁ, ଅନ୍ନଦାନକୁ ବୋଲନ୍ତି ନାହିଁ।

ଏବଂଚ ସର୍ବ କାମନାଦାୟକ ଅଶ୍ୱମେଧ ଯଜ୍ଞର ଯେଉଁ ଫଳ, ସେ ସମସ୍ତ ଫଳ ଶରଣାପନ୍ନ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିକୁ ରକ୍ଷା କଲେ ହୁଏ ।

9. Give as many synonymes as you can of ସୁବର୍ଣ ସିଂହ ନଦୀ ପୁଣି ସୃଥବୀ

10. Can you give the rule for the change of ନ into ଣ ?

ORIYAH.

Examiner. REV. K. M. BANNERJEE.

1. Translate the following Oriyah passage into English, and the English into Oriyah.

ରାମ ଯାଣି କଲେ ଅଯୋଧ୍ୟା ନଗରସ୍ଥ ସକଳ ଲୋକେ ରଥର ପଛେ ପଛେ ଗଲେ ; ଏବଂ ରାଜା ଦଶରଥ ଯଦବା ଉତ୍ସାନ ଶକ୍ତି ରହିତ ତଥାପି ପୁଣିଙ୍କୁ ଦେଖିବା କାରଣ ବାହାରେ ଆସି ଖଡା ହେଲେ । ତାହା ରାମ ସାରଥିକ କହିଲେ, ସାରଥେ ! ଆମ୍ଭେ ପିତାଙ୍କ ଦୁର୍ଗତି ଆଉ ଦେଖି ପାରିବୁ ନାହିଁ, ତୁମ୍ଭେ ଶୀଘ୍ର ରଥ ଚଳାଅ ।

The temples which the Boodhists were now constrained to abandon were speedily occupied by the Brahmins. Under the Brahmins the construction of these cave temples was carried to a high degree of perfection. In the heart of India, at Ellora in the Deccan, they formed temples out of the solid rock, which exceed in magnificence any thing elsewhere to be seen.

2. Why is the negative prefix short in ନିର୍ଧନ but long in ନୀରବ ?

3. Point out the Sandhi in ଶୀତାର୍ତ୍ତ ଭଗ୍ନୋଦ୍ୟମ ମାରାତ୍ମକ ପୂର୍ଣେନ୍ଦୁ ପଞ୍ଚାନନ ନଗେନ୍ଦ୍ର and give their meanings.

4. Why is it that the word ଚେଜ୍ଞଃ forms its compound in a different way in each of the following words : ଚେଜଶ୍ଚନ୍, ଚେଜଃଯୁଜ୍ଞ ଚେଜୋଽଗ୍ନି

5. What is the force of the particles ଦା ଶି ଭଃ ଥା when affixed to pronouns? Give examples.

6. Give the different meanings of the words ଘର୍ ଅଜ ବ୍ୟଞ୍ଜ ନ ପ୍ରଜ। and of the terminations ଜ ଗ ଘ ଧି when added to nouns.

7. Derive ଜଲଦ ନୃପ ନଗ ମହୀସାଲ ନୃପଟ ମଧୁପ ଅମ୍ବୁଜ ନରେଶ ତିରୀଶ ଭାସ୍କର ଶଶୀ ହ୍ମା॰ଶ giving their meanings at the same time.

HINDEE.

Examiner.—Rev. K. M. Bannerjee.

बरत कीन्ह हठ लषण प्रभु नहिं कछु केवट लेइ
बिदा कीन्ह करुणायतन भक्तिबिमल बर देइ

तब मज्जन करि रघुकुलनाथा पूजि पारथी नायउ माथा। सिय सुर सरिहि कहा कर जोरी मातु मनोरथ पुरइब मोरी। पति देवर संग कुशल बहोरी आइ करौं जेहि पूजा तोरी। सुनि सिय बिनय प्रेम रस सानी भइ तब बिनय बारि बर बानी। सुनु रघुबीर प्रिया बैदेही तव प्रभाव जग बिदित न केही। लोक पहोहिं बिलोकत तोरे तोहि सेवहिं सब सिधि कर जोरे। तुमजो हमहिं बडि बिनय सुनाइ कृपा कीन्ह मोही दीन्ह बडाइ। तदपि देवि मैं देब असीसा सुफल होन हित निज बागीसा

1. Translate the above into English.

जो गुनरहित सगुन सो कैसें
जल हिम उपल बिलग नहिं जैसें

2. Explain the above lines:

सो मैं तुमसन कहौं सब सुनु मुनीस मन लाइ। रामकथा कलि मल हरनि मंगल करनि सुहाइ॥ स्वायंभू मनु अरु सतरूपा। जिनते भइ नर सृष्टि अनूपा॥ दंपति धरम आचरन नीका। अजऊं गाव श्रुति जिनकी लीका॥ नृप उत्तानपाद सुत ताहू। ध्रुव हरिभगत भये सुत जाहू॥ लघु-सुत नाम प्रियव्रत ताही। वेदपुराण प्रसंसत जाही॥ देवहूति पुनि तासु कुमारी। जोमुनि कर्दम की प्रिय नारी॥ आदि देव प्रभु दीन दयाला। जठर धरेउ जेहि कपिल कृपाला॥ सांख्य सास्त्र जिन प्रगट बखाना। तत्त्व बिचार निपुन भगवाना॥ तेइ मनु राज कीन्ह बहु काला। प्रभु आयसु बहु बिधि प्रतिपाला॥

3. Give the meaning of मुनीस अनूपा श्रुति आयसु पुनिता तत्त्व स्वायंभू दंपति।

4. In what cases are the following nouns and pronouns, and how are they governed? सो मन जिनते लोका जाहू ताही जेहि राम कथा मंगल।

5. Point out the nominatives to the verbs कहौं भइ गाव प्रसंसत धरेउ.

6. Who is here meant by आदिदेव?

7. Give some account of Kapila named in the text.

8. What is the *Sánkhya S'ástra* here mentioned?

9. Turn the following lines into prose (Kharibolee) using as many of your own words as you can.

अगमित रवि ससि सिव चतुरानन बहु गिरि सरित सिंधु महि कानन काल कर्म गुन दोष सुभाऊ सो देखा जो सुनन काऊ देखी माया सब बिधि गाढी अति सभीत जोरे कर ठाढी देखा जीव नचावै जाही देखी भक्ति जो छोरै ताही॥

HINDEE.

Examiner.—Rev. K. M. Bannerjee.

1. Translate the following passage into English.

वायु के चलने का कारण ऊष्मा है जब वायु का कोई भाग सूर्य की किरण वा पृथिवी की उष्णता वा और किसी कारण से उष्ण होने के कारन पतला और हलका होकर फैलता है तो वह पवन का भाग लघुता के कारन ऊपर को चढता है और ऊपर की ठंढी वायु भारी पन के कारण आस पास से खिसल कर उसी रीत जगह में आजाती है कारन यह है हलकी वस्तु ऊपर और भारी वस्तु तले रहती है जैसा तेल और पानी को मिलाओ तो भारी पनसे पानी नीचे और हलकावट से तेल ऊपर हो जायगा ॥

2. When substantives are formed from adjectives by the terminations ई and ता in what genders are they?

3. Give the genitive, accusative, locative and ablative terminations of nouns in Kharibolee and Brajbhakha.

4. Distinguish between the particles पर ही and भी.

5. Derive स्वामी पक्षी तिर्यंच शंकर अग्नी पुरंदर तुरंग भुजंग.

6. Give as many words in Hindee as you may know for sun, moon, heaven, earth, mountain, river, sea, clouds, water.

7. Give the different meanings of the words जो पर विधि चंक गुरु.

8. Turn the following passage into Brajbhakha.

अरे भाई ईश्वर की सृष्टि अपार है मनुष्य को इतनी बुद्धि कहां है जो ईश्वर की सृष्टि का पार पासके जितना मैंने तुझे सुनाया उतना सब ईश्वर की क्षिति का एक अतिही छोटा भाग हैं यों कि सूर्य और ग्रह उपग्रह तारा मंडल इनमें से कोई ईश्वर की सृष्टि से बाहर नहीं है आकाश में जो ग्रह दिखाई देते हैं उनसे सूर्य बडा है और उसी के तेज से धरती यै प्रकाश और उष्णता है परंतु

वह पृथिवी से अतिही दूर है जो घोड़ा एक घंटे में तीस क्रोस जा सक्ता हो वह दिन रात चला जाय तौ धरती से सूर्य तक एकसो अस्सि वर्ष में पहुंच सक्ता है।

9. Translate the following lines into Hindee:—

It has been asserted by some historians that Jey-chundra, the last king of Kunouj, out of hatred to the king of Delhi, invited Mahomed Ghory to invade India; but the evidence of this act of treachery is not sufficient to entitle it to credit. Jey-chundra, however, assumed the honour of Lord paramount of India, and to sustain this character determined to perform the magnificent sacrifice of the horse. It is an ancient remark, that this sacrifice, whether consummated or not, has ever been followed by a train of misfortunes. Dushurutha, the king of Uyodhya, who succeeded in performing it, was soon after deprived of his son Rama, who was obliged to retire into the forest, and there lost his wife.

SANSCRIT.

Examiners.— { Rev. K. M. Bannerjee. / Baboo Rung Lall Bannerjee.

1. Translate the following passage into English:—

दिष्टान्तमाप्स्यति भवानपि पुत्रशोका-
दन्ये वयस्यहमिवेति नमुक्तवन्तम्।
आक्रान्तपूर्व्वमिव मुक्तविषं भुजङ्गं
प्रोवाच कोशलपतिः प्रथमापराद्धः॥
शापोप्यदृष्टतनयाननपद्मशोभे
सानुग्रहो भगवता मयि पातितोयं।
लक्ष्यां दहन्नपि खलु क्षितिमिन्धनेद्धो
वीजप्ररोहजननीं ज्वलनः करोति॥
इत्थं गते गतघृणः किमयं विधत्तां
वध्यस्तवेत्यभिहितो वसुधाधिपेन।

एधान् ऋताग्नवतः स मुनिर्ययाचे
पुत्रं परासुमनुगन्तुमनाः सदारः ॥
प्राप्तानुगः सपदि ग्रासनमस्य राजा
सम्प्राय पातकविलुप्तधृतिर्निषत्तः ।
अन्तर्निविष्टपदमात्मविनाशहेतुं
ग्रापं दधज्ज्वलनमौर्वमिवाम्बुराशिः ॥

a. What is the meaning of दिष्ट? Has it any other meaning?

b. Derive ऋताग्न परासु भृजंग वसुधा

c. Parse विषत्ता What does अय refer to?

d. What is the meaning of और्व

e. Explain the similes in the above passage.

f. Why is the final म् omitted in the infinite अनुगन्तु? Give the rule.

2. अमूर्विमानान्तरलम्बिनीनां श्रुत्वा स्वनं काञ्चनकिंकिणीनां।
प्रत्युद्व्रजन्तीव खमुत्पतन्त्यो गोदावरीसारसपंक्तयस्त्वां॥
एषा त्वया पेशलमध्ययापि घटाम्बुसंवर्धितबालचूता।
आनन्दयत्यन्मुखकृष्णसारा दृष्टा चिरात् पञ्चवटी मनोमे ॥
भूभेदमात्रेण पदान्मघोनः प्रभंशयां यो नऋषं चकार ।
तस्याविषाग्नेः परिशुद्धिहेतो र्भीमो मुनेः स्थानपरिग्रहोयम् ॥
चेताग्निधूमाग्रमनिन्द्यकीर्त्तेः स्तस्योदमाक्रान्तविमानमार्गम् ।
घ्रात्वा हविर्गन्धि रजोविमुक्तः समश्नुते मे लघिमानमात्मा ॥

g. Render the above passage into prose, giving as far as you can other words synonymous with those in the text.

h. State the legends implied in the 5th and 6th lines.

i. Give the 3rd sing. present, 3rd preterite and 2nd preterite of घ्रा and the nom. and instrumental plural of हविः

k. Of what conjugation is समश्नुते? Is there any other root अश्न of another conjugation?

3. स्थाणुदग्धवपुषस्तपोवनं प्राप्य दाशरथिरात्तकार्मुकः।
विग्रहेण मदनस्य चारुणा सोभवत् प्रमिनिधि र्न कर्मणा
तौ सुकेतुसुतया खिलीकृते कौशिकादिदितशापया पथि।
निन्यतुः स्थलनिवेशितौ लीलयैव धनुषी अधिज्यतां।
ज्यानिनादमथ गृह्णती तयोः प्रादुरास बडलत्त्रपाच्छविः।
खाडका चलकपालकुण्डला कालिकेव निविडा बलाकिनी॥

l. What is the peculiar force of the word प्रतिनिधिः in the 2nd line, and what does the poet imply by the words न कर्मणा

m. Who was सुकेतुसुता? What is the meaning of खिलीकृते?

n. In what cases are धनुषी and अधिज्यतां, and how are they governed? What is implied by the word लीलया?

o. What is the meaning of बडल?

p. Give the gender, number and case of स्थलनिवेशितौ

SANSCRIT.

Examiners.— { Rev K M. Bannerjee.
Baboo Rung Lall Bannerjee.

माल्यं॥ भो यतः प्रभृति सर्वमायात्सिद्धाश्रमवृत्तान्तमश्रौषं तत आरभ्य

दूराद्वीया धरणीधराभं यत्ताटकेयं व्रणवद्व्यधूनोत्।
हन्ता सुबाहोरपि ताटकारिः सराजपुत्रो हृदि बाधते मां॥

1. Of what conjugation is अश्रौषं? what part of the verb is it? Give its 1st person singular, 2nd dual and 3rd plural of the present tense.

2. Give the gender, number and case of द्वीयः and हृदि and their nominative plurals.

3. What is the meaning of the line यत्ताटकेयं व्रणवद्व्यधूनोत् and of the phrase हृदि बाधते मां

शत्रुमूलमनुत्खाय न पुनर्द्रष्टुमुत्सहे।
त्र्यम्बकं देवमाचार्य्यमाचार्य्यानीं च पार्वतीं

4. What is the root of अनुत्खाय? Give its 3rd dual, 2nd preterite, and 3rd singular benedictive, and past passive participle.

धर्मे ब्रह्मणि कार्मुके च भगवानीशो हि मे शासिता
सर्वक्षत्रनिबर्हणस्य विनयं कुर्युः कथं क्षत्रियाः।
संबन्धस्तु वशिष्ठमिश्रविषये मान्यो जरायां न तु
स्पर्द्धायामधिकः समश्च तपसा ज्ञानेन चान्योस्ति मे॥

5. Translate these lines into English.

तपो वा शस्त्रं वा व्यपदिशति यः कश्चिदिह वः
स दर्पादुद्दामद्विषमसहमानः स्खलयतु।
अरामां निःसीरध्वजदशरथीकृत्य जगतो
मदप्तस्तत्कुल्यानपि परशुरामः शमयति॥

6. What is meant by अरामां? Give the Infinitive and 1st future, 3rd singular of सह।

7. What is the 2nd future, 1st singular of दिश? Give the rules about admitting इ before the terminations of this tense.

एकः सन्नपि भूरिदोषगहनः सोयं त्वया प्रेयसा
वत्स ब्राह्मणवत्सलेन शमितः क्षेमाय दर्पामयः

8. In what case is प्रेयसा? What is its nominative singular? Give the meaning of दर्पामयः

तस्यां चीरधरश्चतुर्दश समास्तिष्ठत्वसौ तं पुनः
सीतालक्ष्मणमात्रकात्परिजनादन्यो न चानुव्रजेत्

9. Give the meanings of चीरधरः and समाः what governs तं?

10. Translate the following English lines into Sanscrit, and the Sanscrit into English.

It is clear that at the time when the Institutes of Munoo were compiled, Hindoo sovereignty was limited to the north, which is represented as the abode of the gods and respectable men,—that is of the Hindoos;—while the rest of India was the residence of Mlechas, that is, of the aborigines.

अथ त्रयो ऽपि ते गत्वा मेघनादस्य समीपे समस्तमपि वृत्तान्तं निवेद्य तस्थुः। अथ स प्रोवाच। कियन्मात्रो ऽसौ वराको गजो महाजनस्य कुपितस्याग्रे। तन्मदीयो मन्त्रः कर्तव्यः। मल्लिके त्वं गत्वा मध्याह्नसमये तस्य मदोद्धतस्य गजस्य कर्णे वीणारवसदृशं शब्दं कुरु। येन निमीलितनयनः श्रवणसुखलालसो भवति। ततश्च काष्ठकूटचञ्चा स्फोटितनयनो ऽन्धीभूतस्तृषार्त्तो मम गर्तातटाश्रितस्य सपरिकरस्य शब्दं श्रुत्वा जलाशयं मत्वा समभ्येति।

URDU.

Examiner.—Mr. Fallon.

بعضے شك میں حیران سرگردان هیں بعضے عقل
و دلیل کے مقر هیں بعضے تقلید پر قایم هیں انکے سوا اور
بهي بهت سے مذاهب مختلف هیں که جنمیں بے
سب گرفتار هیں اور همارا دین و طریق ایك هی خدا
کو وا حد لاشریك جانتے هیں رات دن اسکي تسبیح
و تهلیل میں مشغول هیں کسي بندے پر اُسکے اپنا
فخر نهیں بیان کرتے جو کچهه هماري قسمت میں مقدر
کیا هی اسپر شاکر هیں اسکے حکم سے باهر نهیں هیں یه
نهیں کهتے که یهه کیوں اور کسواسطے هی جسطرح آدمي

اسکے احکام اور مشیت وصنعت میں اعتراض کرتے
ہیں مہند سون اورمساحوں پر جو تم اپنا فخر کرتے ہو
سو وے دلیلوں کي فکر میں رات دن گھبرائے ہوئے رہتے
ہیں جو چیزیں کہ وہم و تصور سے باہر ہیں انکا دعوي
کرتے اور آپ نہیں جانتے جو علوم کہ ان پر واجب ہیں
انکي طرف میل نہیں کرتے خرافات کي طرف جسے
کچھہ احتیاج متعلق نہیں قصد کرتے ہیں

1. Give the etymology and the primary and secondary meanings of مقر, گرفتار, اعتراض, وهم, تصور, سرگروان.

2. Point out the difference of meaning between شك and شبهٔ, فكر and سوچ, گهبرا ئے, and حيران, فخر and شيخي محتاج and مفلس.

3. Write down the derivatives of قسم, حكم, دعوي, قصد, عقل.

4. Parse بيان كرتے, and the clause خدا كو واحد لاشريك جانتے هيں and give the *tarkib* of دليل كي فكر ميں, اسكي تسبيح, مذاهب مختلف in the technical terms of the Urdu صرف نحو.

5. Distinguish by stops the divisions of the clause beginning with يهه نهيں كهتے كه يهه كيوں and ending with اعتراض كرتے هيں, and give every division of the clause its appropriate designation.

6. Why should it be اُسكے حكم سے and not اسكا? Give a comprehensive rule on this point ?

7. Write down all the Arabic words in this passage, with any Persian or Hindi equivalents which might be used in preference.

8. Are the expressions جس طرح, مقدر, شاكر, and وهم and the clauses

جسے كچهه احتياج متعلق نهيں
كسي بندے پر اسكے اپنا فخر نهيں بيان كرتے
اور بهي بهت سے مذاهب مختلف هيں كه جنميں

good Urdu ? If not, what would you substitute ?

9. Translate into English from the word مہندسوں to the end of the passage.

10. Translate the following into simple, idiomatic Urdu.

Contentment abides with truth. And you will generally suffer for wishing to appear other than what you are; whether it be richer, or greater, or more learned. The mask soon becomes an instrument of torture.

Fit objects to employ the intervals of life are among the greatest aids to contentment that a man can possess The lives of many persons are an alternation of the one engrossing pursuit, and a sort of listless apathy. They are either grinding, or doing nothing.

URDU.

Examiner.—Mr. Fallon.

جتنا اسباب تھا سب میرے حوالہ کئے کہ یہہ تمہارا مال ہی خوشي ہوگي پھرتے ہوئے لیتے جائیو میں نے یونہیں کیا پر یہہ حیرت ہی مجھہ سے فقیر تدہا سے یہہ سلوک ہوا تو ایسي غریب ہزاروں تمہارے ملکوں میں آتے جاتے ہونگے پس اگر ہر ایک سے یہي مہمانداري کا طور رہتا ہوگا تو مبلغ بیحساب خرچ ہوتے ہونگے پس اتني دولت کہ جسکا یہہ صرف ہی کہاں سے آئے اور کیسي ہی اگر گنج قارون ہو تو وفا نکري اور ظاہر میں اگر ملکہ کي سلطنت پر نگاہ کیجئے تو اوسکي آمد وقط باورچي خانہ کي خرچ کو بہي کفایت نکرتے ہوگي اور خرچوں کا تو کیا ذکر ہی اگر اسکا بیان ملکہ کے زبان سے سنوں تو خاطر جمع ہو قصد ملک نیمروز کا کروں اور جون تون وہاں جا پہنچوں پھر سب احوال دریافت کرکے ملکہ کي خدمت میں بشرط زندگي بار دیگر حاضر ہو اپني دلکي مراد پاؤں *

1. Write out the above passage, with the addition of such stops, accents, and underlining as are employed in English books to indicate pause, emphasis, and inflexion of the voice, taking care to distinguish between ی *murúf* and ے *majhúl*, and to insert the vowel points (اِعراب) of Arabic words and, where necessary, the *kasra muzáf* (ـِ).

2. Translate the above passage into English, preserving as nearly as possible the style of the original.

3. Point out all the idioms in the passage, with their Arabic, Persian or Hindi equivalents commonly used in Urdu. State which of these you prefer, and give reasons for your preference.

4. Parse ظاهر میں, نہیں تو, اگر گنج قارون ہو تو وفا نکرے
Give the *fáil* and *mafúl* of the last word in the passage, پاؤں, and the *tarkíb* of بار دیگر, مجھہ سے فقیر تنہا سے and قصد ملک. نیمروز کا کروں The terms of the Urdu صرف نحو should be employed.

5. Give the etymology and meaning of آمد, قصد, دریافت, مہمانداری, مبلغ, tracing in each case the secondary meaning of the word from its primary meaning.

6. Distinguish between the special meaning and application of the words ذکر and بیان, صرف and خرچ, وفا and کفایت, شرط and اقرار, مراد and مطلب.

7. Would any of the following alterations in the text be inappropriate or inelegant ?— تم چاهو for مال, اسباب for اچهبها, پهر تے هوے for بر وقت مراجعت, نہیں تو for ورنہ, چاهو for حیرت, خزانہ for گنج, پہنچوں for کل اسباب, جا پہنچوں for نکرتے هوگي for آمد, نکریگي for جتنا اسباب تها سب for محاصل

8. What merits of style do you perceive in this passage ?

9 Write out the third person singular of each mood and tense of the verb جانا.

PERSIAN.

Examiner.—Mr. Fallon.

انرا که حساب پاکست از محاسبه چه باک است

بیت

مکن فراق روي در عمل اگر خواهي
که وقت رفع تو باشد مجال دشمن تنگ
تو پاك باش ومدار اي برادر ازکس باك
زنند جامه ناپاك گا ذران برسنگ

گفتم حکایت آن روباه مناست حال تست که دیدندش گریزان وافتان وخیزان میرفت کسي گفتش چه افتست که موجب چندین مخافتست گفت شنیده ام که شتران را بسخره میگرند گفتنداي سفیه شتر را با تو چه مناسبت است وترا با او چه مشابهت گفت خاموش اگر حاسدان بغرض گویند که این نیز شتر بچه است وگرفتار ایم کرا غم تخلیص من باشد وتاتریاق از عراق آورده شود مارگزیده مرده بود *

1. Write out the above passage with the addition of such stops, accents, and underlining as are employed in English books to indicate pause, emphasis, and inflexion of the voice, taking care to distinguish between ی *máruf* and ے *majhúl*, and to insert the vowel points (إعراب) of Arabic words and, where necessary, the *kasra muzáf* (,).

2. Translate the passage into English, preserving as closely as possible the style of the original.

3. Distinguish between حساب and محاسبه and between مناسبت and مشابهت Might we use خوف for مخافت ?

4. Point out any good idioms or well chosen expressions in the passage. What are its merits of thought or style ?

5. Give the etymology of the following words, and shew the relation between the primary meaning and the sense in which the words are used in the passage قراخ روي, رفع, سخره, تخلیص

6 What connection is there between the fourth line of the verse (بیت) and the first line of the whole passage beginning with اِنرا and by what term in Persian rhetoric is this kind of relation distinguished?

7. Parse from كه‌این‌نیز to من‌باشد Also مارگزیده‌مرده‌بود. Give the *tarkíb* of حکایت ان روباه مناسب حال تست. In the verse (بیت), which is the *shart* and which the *jaza?*

8. Translate the following into Persian.

Contentment abides with truth, and you will generally suffer for wishing to appear other than what you are; whether it be richer, or greater, or more learned. The mask soon becomes an instrument of torture.

Fit objects to employ the intervals of life are among the greatest aids to contentment that a man can possess. The lives of many persons are an alternation of the one engrossing pursuit, and a sort of listless apathy. They are either grinding or doing nothing.

PERSIAN.

Examiner.—Mr. Fallon.

گفتار اندر فضیلت خاموشي

فراوان سخن باشد آگنده گوش نصیحت نگیرد مگرد رخموش
چو خواهي که‌گوئي نفس برنفس حلاوت نیابي زگفتار کس
نبا بد سخن گفت . ناساخته نشاید بریدن نیندا اخته
تامل کنان در خطا وصواب به ازز از خایان حاضر جواب
کمال است درنفس‌النسان سخن توخود را بکفتار ناقص مکن

حکایت

یکي نا سزا گفت در وقت جنگ گریبان دریدند وي را بچنگ
قفاخورده عریان وگریان نشست جهان دیدهٔ‌گفتش‌اي‌خود پرست
چوغنچه‌گرت بسته بودی دهن دریده ندیدی چوگل پیر ن

سرا سیمه گوید سخن پر گزاف چو طنبور بیمغز بسیار لاف
نه بیني که آتش زبان است وبس بابي تواں کشتنش در نفس
اگر هست مرداز هنر بهرهٔ ور هنر خود بگوید نه صاحب هنر
اگر مشک خالص ند ري بگوے گرت هست خود فاش گردد ببوے
بسوگند گفتن که زر مغربي است چه حاجت محک خود بگوید که چیست

1. Give an English paraphrase of the حکایت beginning with یکے.

2. *a*. Point out all the idioms and metaphors in this passage from the Bostan.

b. What merit do you see in the couplet beginning with کمال است?

c. May we not write قیح for خطا?

d. In what respect is the word بیمغ well put in this passage?

3. Distinguish between حاضر جواب and جواب بر محل and between ساخته as used in this passage and ساخته عبارت also between خود پرست and خودغرض, خالص and پاك.

4. What kind of *kalma* or *harf* is مگر? Give the *fail* and *mafúl* of نگیرد in the 2nd line, and the *tarkib* of طنبور, بیمغز, گفتارکس and تو خود را بگفتار ناقص مکن?

Parse نباید سخن گفت نا ساخته. Also گرت بسته بودي دهن and بسوگند گفتن.

Which is the *jaza* in the 13th line of the *hikayat* commencing اگر مشك?

5. Write the last two lines of the *hikayat* commencing بسوگند in the prosaic order, and mark each clause or sentence by such stops as you would employ in English.

6. Give the 3rd person singular of each mood and tense of the passive voice of the verb ساختن to make.

LATIN—PROSE.

Examiners.— { Rev. J. Richards.
Mr. Sanders.

1. What is the difference of meaning 1st between *praedico* and *praedíco*, *foris* and *foras*, *oblitus* and *oblitus*, *patére* and *patere*, *refert* and *refert*;—2nd between *careo* and *egeo*, *quotidie* and *in dies*, *aliquis* and *quidam*.

2. Conjugate the verbs to which these parts belong; divello, desinant, aperio, comperio, inusta.

3. 'Nisi vero si quis est, qui Catilinæ similes cum Catilina sentire non putet.'

Of what case is Catilinæ—and why? Explain 'cum Catilina sentire.'

4. '*Ubinam gentium sumus?*'

'*Est mihi tanti*, Quirites, hujus invidiæ falsæ atque iniquæ tempestatem subire, *dummodo* vobis hujus horribilis belli ac nefarii periculum depellatur.'

'*Tabulæ novæ.*'

'Confirmasti te ipsum jam esse exiturum; dixisti *paullulum tibi esse etiam tum moræ quod ego viverem.*'

Explain the portions in Italics.

5. In the examples under the preceding exercise, why are *depellatur* and *viverem* in the Subjunctive mood?—and what is the rule for *tanti*, for *moræ*, and for *gentium?*

6. Translate the following passage.

'Quodsi ex tanto latracinio iste unus tolletur; videbimur fortasse ad breve quoddam tempus cura et metu esse relevati: periculum autem residebit, et erit inclusum penitus in venis atque in visceribus reipublicæ. Ut sæpe homines ægri morbo gravi, cum æstu febrique jactantur, si aquam gelidam biberint, primo relevari videntur; deinde multo gravius vehementiusque afflictantur: sic hic morbus, qui est in re-

publica, relevatus istius pœna, vehementius vivis reliquis ingravescet. Quare, patres conscripti, secedant improbi, secernant se a bonis, unum in locum congregentur, muro denique, id quod sæpe jam dixi, secernantur a nobis, desinant insidiari domi suæ consuli, circumstare tribunal prætoris urbani, obsidere cum gladiis curiam, malleolos et faces ad inflammandam urbem comparare. Sit denique inscriptum in fronte unius cujusque cives, quid de republica sentiat.'

7. Translate the subjoined anecdote into Latin.

'I assuredly have chosen (opto) either a glorious death or a successful issue (felix exitus) of daring. I am ready therefore to run—before (you) even alone. On hearing these (words), the centurion Pedanius, holding in (his) right-hand the standard (signum) (which he had) torn up (convello) (from the ground), says "presently this shall be along with me within the hostile rampart (vallum); wherefore let those follow who do-not-wish it to be taken;" and he burst (irrumpo) with it into the camp of the Carthaginians, and drew the whole legion with him.'

N. B. The English words within brackets are not to be translated, and those connected by hyphens are to be rendered by a single word.

8. *a.* Parse 'duint.'

b. What trait of national feeling appears in the expression 'regie factum?'

c. Give the meaning of the phrases,

'Post hominum memoriam.'

'Per me tibi obstiti.'

'Faciam id quod est ad severitatem lenius, et ad communem salutem utilius.

LATIN.

Examiners.— { Rev. J. Richards.
Mr. Sanders.

1. When and where was Horace born and educated By whom was he introduced to Augustus ?

2. Translate the following passage into English and answer the questions succeeding.

Agricolæ prisci, fortes parvoque beati,
Condita post frumenta, levantes tempore festo
Corpus et ipsum animum spe finis dura ferentem,
Cum sociis operum, pueris et conjuge fida,
Tellurem porco, Sylvanum lacte piabant;
Floribus et vino Genium, memorem brevis ævi.
Fescennina per hunc invecta licentia morem
Versibus alternis opprobria rustica fudit;
Libertasque recurrentes accepta per annos
Lusit amabiliter; donec jam sævus apertam
In rabiem verti cœpit jocus, et per honestas
Ire domos impune minax.

(*a*) "Genium memorem brevis ævi." What did the Romans mean by the god Genius ? How do you explain the expression 'memorem brevis ævi ?'

(*b*) "Versibus alternis." How do you understand these words ?

3. Conjugate fudit, lusit, cœpit; and decline jocus, operum, lacte.

4. Explain the following expressions.

"Jove judicat æquo."
"Totum ducit, venditque poema."
"Tabulas peccare vetantes."
"Saliare Numæ carmen."
"Morbus regius."
"Triste bidental."

5. Give the meanings and derivations of the words 'mancipo,' 'vetustas,' 'tragœdus,' 'lutulentus,' 'repertor,' 'mediocris.'

6. Translate into English and explain the historical allusions.

——————————— "sive receptus
Terra Neptunus classes Aquilonibus arcet,
Regis opus, sterilisve diu palus, aptaque remis,
Vicinas urbes alit, et grave sentit aratrum;
Seu cursum mutavit iniquum frugibus amnis,
Doctus iter melius;"———————

7. What are respectively the antecedent pronouns to 'qui,' 'qualis,' 'quantus,' 'quot.' In what respect does the relative agree with the antecedent?

GEOGRAPHY.

Examiners.— { MAJOR SHERWILL. / MR. MARTIN.

1.—Describe minutely, and in regular order, commencing from the North Sea, the boundaries of Europe; giving the names of the various seas, countries, rivers or mountains that define its limits.

2.—Give the names of the sixteen great kingdoms of Europe and their capital cities; together with the rivers, or seas upon which these cities stand.

3.—Enumerate the great nations occupying Asia; and give a rough outline Map showing their relative positions.

4.—Give the names of the states of America in which are situated the cities, New Orleans, Baltimore, Boston, New York and Washington.

5.—Define the boundaries of India, naming at the same time the nations that border upon it. Give the names of

twelve of its principal cities and six of its principal rivers. Give the total length of the Peninsula and its breadth from Calcutta to Bombay.

6.—Describe the Carnatic, mentioning its general boundaries, principal cities, rivers and mountains.

7.—Describe the course of the Ganges from its source to the sea; mentioning the Provinces and Districts through which it flows; and give the names of the principal cities that are upon its banks.

8.—Give an account of the Doab that extends from Allahabad to Rohilkund, the names of the rivers that bound it, the districts that it contains, together with the cities that lie within its boundaries.

9.—A traveller is desirous of proceeding direct from Calcutta to Peshawur; describe his route, mentioning all the most important cities through which he must necessarily pass on his journey.

10.—Describe the Geographical position of the Himalaya Mountains. Give the names and height of some of the highest peaks. Up to what elevation are these mountains habitable, and by whom are they inhabited?

11.—What Districts or Provinces in India are famous for the following productions;

1 Catechu. 2 Cinnamon. 3 Coal. 4 Coffee. 5 Cotton. 6 Diamonds. 7 Elephants. 8 Indigo. 9 Iron. 10 Lac. 11 Marble. 12 Nutmegs. 13 Opium. 14 Rice. 15 Silk. 16 Sugar. 17 Tea. 18 Tobacco. 19 Wheat.

HISTORY.

Examiners.— { MAJOR SHERWILL. / MR. MARTIN.

1. In what year did the Jews first occupy the land of Canaan? Without entering into detail, relate the different changes which took place in the government of Palestine while inhabited by the Jews.

2. On what occasion was the peace of Antalcidas negotiated? What was the effect of this treaty?

3. Give an account of the incidents which happened in the few years subsequent to the death of Antipater?

4. What were the circumstances which led to the framing the laws of the Twelve Tables? By what means was this Code prepared?

5. Give a brief account of the First and Second Punic Wars, stating the provisions of the treaties in which they terminated.

6. Give an account of the two English missions to the Court of Jehangire. What account is given of Jehangire by the chiefs of these Missions?

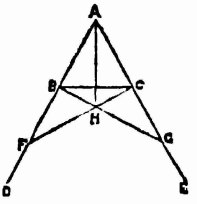
7. Who was the founder of the Mahratta dynasty? Give a brief history of his career.

8. What means were adopted by Hyder to obtain the sovereignty of Mysore? and give an account of the war between him and the English.

EUCLID.

Examiners.— { Dr. Mackay.
Mr. Thwaytes.

1. In the annexed figure, for the 5th proposition of the 1st Book of Euclid, where H is the intersection of B G and C F, prove that A H will bisect the angle B A C.

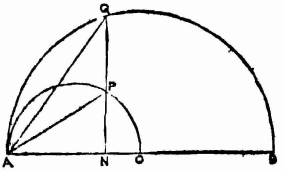


2. Draw a straight line through a given point parallel to a given straight line.

3. From a given point draw a line making equal angles with two given straight lines.

4. Describe a square that shall be equal to a given rectilineal figure.

5. If on the radius of a circle a semi-circle be described, as in the annexed figure, and from any point N in the diameter A O a perpendicular N P Q be drawn to meet the circles in P and Q, then, if the common extremity A of their diameters be joined with these points, the square upon A Q will be double of the square upon A P.



6. The angles in the same segment of a circle are equal to one another.

7. Any angle of a triangle, inscribed in a circle, is greater or less than a right angle, by the angle contained by the side subtending the angle, and a diameter from either extremity of that side.

8. From a given circle to cut off a segment which shall contain an angle equal to a given rectilineal angle.

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

Examiners.— { Dr. Mackay.
Mr. Thwaytes.

1. If the price of bricks depends upon their magnitude, and if 100 bricks, of which the length, breadth and thickness, are 16, 8 and 10 inches respectively, cost 2 Rs. 9 as. what will be the price of 9,21,600 bricks, which are one-fourth less in every dimension ?

2. Explain the method of pointing in extracting the square roots of whole numbers and decimals. Find the square root of 57214096, and also the square root of ·5 to four places of decimals.

3. Simplify $(1 + \frac{5}{6} + \frac{7}{8} + \frac{11}{12}) \div (\frac{3}{4} - \frac{5}{8})$.

and $\dfrac{7\frac{1}{2}}{6\frac{1}{3}} + \dfrac{11\frac{1}{2} - 2\frac{2}{5}}{11\frac{1}{2} + 2\frac{2}{5}} \times 10\frac{9}{13} - 6\dfrac{42}{273}$

4. A tea dealer buys a chest of tea containing 2 maunds and 16 seers, at 4 Rs. 2 as. per seer, and two chests more each containing 3 maunds and 24 seers at 4 Rs. 10 as. per seer, at what rate per seer must he sell the whole in order to gain 576 Rupees ?

5. Add together $\dfrac{1}{x+3} + \dfrac{x+1}{x^2-3x+9} - \dfrac{2x^2+x+12}{x^3+27}$

6. Divide $x^{\frac{4}{3}} + x^{\frac{2}{3}} y^{\frac{1}{3}} + y$ by $x^{\frac{2}{3}} - x^{\frac{1}{3}} y^{\frac{1}{4}} + y^{\frac{1}{2}}$

and simplify the expressions $\dfrac{a+c}{(x-a)(b-a)} + \dfrac{b+c}{(x-b)(a-b)}$

and $\dfrac{a^4 - b^4}{a^2 - 2ab + b^2} \times \dfrac{a-b}{a(a+b)}$

7. Solve the following equations

$$\frac{1}{x-1} + \frac{1}{x-4} = \frac{2}{x-3} \quad \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{2x+11}{x+5} - \frac{9x-9}{3x-4} = \frac{4x+13}{x+3} - \frac{15x-47}{3x-10} \quad \ldots \quad (2)$$

8. A person bought a picture at a certain price and paid the same price for the frame; if the frame had cost 1 £ less and the picture 15*s.* more, the price of the frame would have been only half that of the picture. Find the cost of the picture.

Pass Examination.

ENGLISH—PROSE.

Examiners.—Rev. J. Richards and Mr. Sanders.

1. Give a free and illustrative paraphrase of the following passage:—

'Crafty men contemn studies, simple men admire them, and wise men use them; for they teach not their own use; but that is a wisdom without them, and above them, won by observation. Read not to contradict and confute nor to believe and take for granted, nor to find talk and discourse, but to weigh and consider. Some books are to be tasted, others to be swallowed, and some few to be chewed and digested; that is, some books are to be read only in parts; others to be read, but not curiously, and some few to be read wholly, and with diligence and attention. Reading maketh a full man; conference a ready man; and writ-

ing an exact man: and therefore if a man write little, he had need have a great memory: if he confer little, he had need have a ready wit; and if he read little, he had need have much cunning, to seem to know what he doth not. Histories make men wise; poets, witty; the mathematics, subtile; natural philosophy, deep; morals, grave; logic and rhetoric, able to contend.'

2. Indicate the chief characteristics, intellectual and moral, displayed in the Essays of Bacon, and, in particular, refer to individual passages, or to whole Essays in support of a remark which has been made that these compositions 'prove he did not hold, even in theory, very strict opinions on points of political morality.' In this respect does his life afford any comment upon his writings?

3. Was the age in which Bacon lived remarkable in the history of English Literature?—To which of the commonly received epochs of the *language* do his works belong? Point out, and fully explain any changes which it has undergone since his time:

Firstly, in reference to such constructions as are exemplified in the ensuing sentences:—

'If you dissemble your knowledge of that you are thought to know, you shall be thought, another time, to know that you know not.'

'Ordinary expense ought to be limited by a man's estate, and governed with such regard, as it be within his compass.'

'If a man deal with another upon conditions, the start of first performance is all: which a man cannot reasonably demand, except either the nature of the thing be such which must go before,' &c.

Secondly, in reference to the use of 'be,' of 'would,' and of the conjunction 'that.'

Thirdly, in reference to the signification of the words, *inward* (adjective) *estate, success, profit, intend*.

4. *a.* 'The great winding sheets that bury all things in oblivion are two, deluges and earthquakes. As for conflagrations and great droughts, they do not merely dispeople, but destroy,'

Show the inconsistency of this passage as it stands. The true reading is 'and destroy.' Explain the concluding sentence with this amendment.

b. 'The stage,' says Bacon, 'is more beholding to love than the life of man.' Is 'beholding' the correct form of the word? From what is it derived?—Can you produce any other instance of the same prefix having undergone the same alteration?

c. 'All that impugn a received religion or superstition are, by the adverse part, branded with the name of Atheists: but the great atheists indeed are hypocrites, which are ever handling holy things yet without feeling, so as they must needs be cauterized in the end.'

Explain the latter part of this sentence. From which of the sacred writings is the diction of this part copied? Quote, or refer to, the passage.

5. *a.* 'As in nature things move violently to their place, and calmly in their place, so virtue in ambition is violent, in authority settled and calm.' Prove that you understand the allusion.

b. By what exquisite similitude, taken from the Ptolemaic astronomy, does Bacon show, that Self-love is 'right earth,' and has no 'affinity with the heavens?'

6. Explain clearly and, where necessary, illustrate the succeeding observations:—

'It is heaven upon earth to have a man's mind move in charity, rest in providence, and turn upon the poles of truth.'

'The arch flatterer with whom all the petty flatterers have intelligence, is a man's self.'

'Speech of touch towards others should be sparingly used, for discourse ought to be as a field, without coming home to any man.'

7. How are moral principles compared by Foster to the instincts of animals; and the dictates of the judgment to the responses of the ancient oracles?

8. State, concisely but fully, the argument against Atheism used by Foster, which proceeds upon the difficulty of proving a negative.

9. *a.* What peculiarity of grammatical construction belongs to such words as *alive, asleep, akin;* and what is the reason of it?

b. Point out the various uses of the impersonal *it* in the objective case.

c. Give an instance of the Infinitive absolute, and of the Infinitive of purpose.

ENGLISH—POETRY.

Examiners.—Rev. J. Richards and Mr. Sanders.

1. The sun, awakening, through the smoky air
Of the dark city *casts a sullen glance,*
Rousing each caitiff to his task of care,
Of sinful man *the sad inheritance;*
Summoning revellers from the lagging dance,
Scaring the prowling robber to his den;
Gilding on battled Tower *the warder's lance,*
And warning student *pale* to leave his pen
And yield his drowsy eyes to the kind nurse of men.
What various scenes, and O! what scenes of woe,
Are witness'd by that red and straggling beam!
The fever'd patient, from his pallet low,

Through crowded hospital beholds its stream ;
The ruin'd maiden trembles at its gleam,
The debtor wakes to thought of gyve and jail,
The love-lorn wretch starts from tormenting dream ;
The wakeful mother, by the glimmering pale,
Trims her sick infant's couch, and soothes his feeble wail.

Paraphrase this passage and parse the phrases in Italics.

2. Of what elements is the English language composed ? In what proportion do they severally enter into its composition ?

Give instances of words belonging to each element from the passages given for paraphrase.

3. In the following passages explain any allusions and obscure words or phrases and state the connection of each passage.

(α) "Edmond, seek him out ; wind me into him,
I pray you : frame the business after your own wisdom :
I would unstate myself, to be in a due resolution."

(β) Kent banished thus !————
And the King gone to-night ! subscrib'd his power!
Confin'd to exhibition ! all this done
Upon the gad !

(γ) "Where were ye, nymphs, when the remorseless deep
Clos'd o'er the head of your lov'd Lycidas ?
For neither were ye playing on the steep,
Where your old bards, the famous Druids, lie,
Nor on the craggy top of Mona high,
Nor yet where Deva spreads her wizard stream."

4. Define Synonyms. In what way is the study of them advantageous ?

5. "So virtue, given for lost,

Depress'd, and overthrown, as seem'd,
Like that self-begotten bird
In the Arabian woods imbost,
That no second knows, nor third,
And lay erewhile a holocaust,
From out her ashy womb now teem'd,
Revives, reflourishes, then vigorous most
When most unactive deem'd;
And though her body die, her fame survives,
A secular bird, ages of lives.

(*a*) Rewrite this passage so as to show the construction and meaning, and explain any obscurities.

(*β*) Briefly compare the structure of this drama with that of Lear.

6. What are the sources from which King Lear was taken? Give your impression of the character of Edmund, and contrast it with that of Iago in Othello.

7. In what sense does Shakspeare use these words:—*depend, queasy, practice, important.*

8. In the following passages other readings, for the passages given in Italics, have been proposed and are printed below within brackets. Explain these different readings and defend which you prefer.

(*a*) Ask her forgiveness?
Do you but mark how this becomes *the house?* ['the use.']
Dear daughter, I confess that I am old.

(*b*) I have no way, and therefore want no eyes:
I stumbled when I saw. Full oft 'tis seen
Our *means* ['want' and 'mean,'] secure us, and our mere defects
Prove our commodities.

(*c*) Heavens, deal so still!
Let the superfluous and lust dieted man,
That *slaves* ['braves'] your ordinance, that will not see—
Because he does not feel, feel your power quickly.

(*d*) Pray, do not mock me:
I am a very foolish fond old man,
Fourscore and upwards; *not an hour more or less*;—
(Omitted).
And to deal plainly,
I fear I am not in my perfect mind.

9. Write a short essay on the question "What is Poetry?" and draw your illustrations from Milton, Shakspeare and Scott.

LATIN—PROSE.

Examiners.—Rev. J. Richards and Mr. Sanders.

1. "Tullum Hostilium—regem populus jussit; patres auctores facti."

Explain the distinction here made between the part taken by the Senate and that taken by the People in the creation of a king. When was this division of the electoral power first established? Is the action of the People in this matter ever denoted in Livy by any other word than 'Jubeo?' Did any of the Roman kings reign without the consent of either or both of these electoral bodies?

2. What was the Tribunus Celerum? Who is represented as holding this office under the last of the kings? Is there

not something strangely inconsistent in this part of Livy's narrative? Point out more discrepancies in his biography of the same person.

3. Prepare a close translation of the following passage:—

Quum rex, simul ira infensus, periculoque conterritus, circumdari ignes minitabundus juberet, nisi expromeret propere, quas insidiarum sibi minas per ambages jaceret: "En tibi" inquit, "ut sentias quam vile corpus sit iis, qui magnam gloriam vident:" dextramque accenso ad sacrificium foculo injicit. Quam quum velut alienato ab sensu torreret animo, prope attonitus miraculo Rex, quum ab sede sua prosiluisset, amoverique ab altaribus juvenem jussisset, "Tu vero abi," inquit, "in te magis, quam in me, hostilia ausus. Juberem macte virtute esse, si pro mea patria ista virtus staret. Nunc jure belli liberum te intactum inviolatumque hinc dimitto," Tum Mucius quasi remunerans meritum, "Quandoquidem," inquit, "est apud te virtutis honos, ut beneficio tuleris a me, quod minis nequisti, trecenti conjuravimus principes juventutis Romanæ, ut in te hac via grassaremur. Mea prima sors fuit: ceteri ut cuique acciderit primo, quoad te opportunum fortuna dederit, suo quisque tempore, aderunt."

4. Convert the succeeding speech into the indirect form, introducing it by a verb of past time, and in no instance employing the Historical Present Tense.

"Si *annonam veterem* volunt, jus pristinum reddant Patribus. Cur ego plebeios magistratus, cur Sicinium potentem video, *sub jugum missus tanquam a latronibus redemptus?* Egone has indignitates diutius patiar, quam necesse est? Tarquinium regem qui non tulerim, Sicinium feram? Secedat nunc, avocet plebem; patet via in Sacrum montem aliosque colles: rapiant frumenta ex agris nostris, quemadmodum tertio anno rapuere. *Utantur annona quam furore suo fecere.*"

Explain the portions in Italics.

5. Point out the several artifices of style, by which Livy, in the subjoined extract, imparts vivacity to his narration.

" Forte potantibus his apud Sex. Tarquinium, ubi et Collatinus coenabat Tarquinius, Egerii filius, incidit de uxoribus mentio: Suam quisque laudare miris modis: inde certamine accenso, Collatinus negat, " verbis opus esse, paucis id quidem horis posse scire, quantum ceteris praestet Lucretia sua. Quin, si vigor juvenilae inest, conscendimus equos, invisimusque praesentes nostrarum ingenia? Id cuique spectatissimum sit, quod nec opinato viri adventu occurrerit oculis." Incaluerant vino; " age sane" omnes; citatis equis advolant Romam.

6. Explain the syntax of the words italicised, mentioning, in each instance, whether any other construction is admissible.

'Castra ab urbe haud plus quinque *millia* passuum locant.'

'Illud te, Tulle, *monitum* velim.'

'Purgaret se, quod *id temporis* venisset.'

'Ea arte' (sc. bellica) 'aequasset superiores reges nisi *degeneratum* in aliis huic quoque decori offecisset.

'Cui postea *Scaevolae* cognomen inditum.'

7. Express the following phrases in Latin;—

'They parted from the Volsci without either army being able to claim the victory.'

'He gives him his daughter in marriage.'

'I do not know that he is surpassed by any body.'

'Is it not several years since Caius was first in my debt?'

'He was born on the 24th of September.'

8. Translate the accompanying story into Latin:—

'When the ground sank, forming suddenly a huge chasm in the middle of the Forum, and the Oracles had replied that the opening could be filled up with that thing only in which the chief strength of the Roman people consisted: Curtius,

a youth in whom the noblest birth was joined to the noblest qualities of soul, taking the Oracle to mean that our city owes her preeminence mainly to valor and skill in arms, arrayed himself in full military costume, and, mounting on horseback, compelled his steed to plunge headlong with him into the abyss. The citizens, to do him honor, vied with one another in throwing the various fruits of the soil in after him, and forthwith the earth resumed its original condition. Many great and honorable deeds have in later times shone forth within the Roman Forum; not one, however, that figures at the present day as affording a more glorious example than the patriotism of Curtius.'

LATIN—POETRY.

Examiners.—Rev. J. Richards and Mr. Sanders.

1. Translate into English

Albi, nostrorum sermonum candide judex,
Quid nunc te dicam facere in regione Pedana?
Scribere quod Cassî Parmensis opuscula vincat?
An tacitum silvas inter reptare salubres,
Curantem quidquid dignum sapiente bonoque est?
Non tu corpus eras sine pectore. Dî tibi formam,
Dî tibi divitias dederant, artemque fruendi.
Quid voveat dulci nutricula majus alumno,
Qui sapere, et fari possit quæ sentiat, et cui
Gratia, fama, valetudo contingat abunde,
Et mundus victus, non deficiente crumena?
Inter spem curamque, timores inter et iras,
Omnem crede diem tibi diluxisse supremum:
Grata superveniet, quæ non sperabitur, hora.

Me pinguem, et nitidum bene curata cute vises,
Quum ridere voles, Epicuri de grege porcum.

Explain peculiarities in the use of any words in this epistle; also any allusions and parse quidquid, Dî, fruendi, voveat, sapere, fari, grege.

2 "Formidatam Parthis, te principe Romam."
"Parthis mendacior."

Where was Parthia? Were the Parthians ever entirely subdued by the Romans? Why does Horace gives the former the opprobrious title of *mendax?* Can you name any Roman General who fell a victim to their perfidy?

3. —— "quod quis librâ mercatus et ære est."
"trecentis
nummorum millibus emptum."

To what different states of the metallic currency at Rome do the preceding sentences refer? what is the exact sum denoted by the latter in English money?

4. Give the precise meaning of the Latin nouns Servus, Verna, Famulus, Libertus; and of Rhetor, Orator, Declamator.

5. Translate into English and explain allusions.

O major juvenum, quamvis et voce paterna
Fingeris ad rectum, et per te sapis; hoc tibi dictum
Tolle memor; certis medium et tolerabile rebus
Recte concedi. Consultus juris, et actor
Causarum mediocris abest virtute diserti
Messalæ, nec scit quantum Cascellius Aulus;
Sed tamen in pretio est: mediocribus esse poetis
Non homines, non Dî, concessere columnæ.
Ut, gratas inter mensas, symphonia discors,
Et crassum unguentum, et Sardo cum melle papaver
Offendunt, poterat duci quia coena sine istis;

Sic animis natum inventumque poëma juvandis,
Si paullum summo decessit, vergit ad imum.
Ludere qui nescit, campestribus abstinet armis,
Indoctusque pilæ, discive, trochive quiescit;
Ne spissæ risum tollant impune coronæ:
Qui nescit, versus tamen audet fingere! Quidni?
Liber et ingenuus, praesertim census equestrem
Summam nummorum, vitioque remotus ab omni.
Tu nihil invita dices faciesve Minerva:
Id tibi judicium est, ea mens.

6. How was the Roman 'As' divided? Give the names of the different parts and explain the phrases 'Hæres exasse;' 'Hæres ex dodrante,' 'hæres ex quadrante.'

7. Explain the allusions in the following lines.

(a). "Cæna Thyestæ."

(b). "Antiphaten Scyllamque et cum Cyclope Charybdin."

(c). "Tyrtæusque mares animos in Martia bella Versibus exacuit."

(d). "Rem tibi Socraticæ poterunt ostendere chartæ."

(e). "Tribus Anticyris caput insanabile."

(f). "Fanaticus error et iracunda Diana."

8. What English Poet has imitated Horace's Epistle to Augustus? What seems to have been the main scope and intention of the author in addressing it to Augustus?

GREEK—PROSE.

Examiners.—Rev. J. Richards and Mr. Sanders.

1. *State briefly* the several arguments in the Phædo to prove the immortality of the soul. Explain particularly the first of them, and that from reminiscence. What are the objections made by Cebes and Simmias?

2. Develop the Platonic doctrines involved in the following sentence:—

Λέγω δὲ περὶ πάντων, οἷον μεγέθους πέρι, ὑγιείας, ἰσχύος, καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ἑνὶ λόγῳ ἁπάντων τῆς οὐσίας, ὃ τυγχάνει ἕκαστον ὄν· ἆρα διὰ τοῦ σώματος αὐτῶν τἀληθέστατον θεωρεῖται, ἢ ὧδ' ἔχει· ὃς ἂν μάλιστα ἡμῶν καὶ ἀκριβέστατα παρασκευάσηται αὐτὸ ἕκαστον διανοηθῆναι περὶ οὗ σκοπεῖ, οὗτος ἂν ἐγγύτατα ἴοι τοῦ γνῶναι ἕκαστον;

What distinction is made by Plato between τὸ ὄντως ὄν and τὸ γιγνόμενον? What does he mean by ἡ τοῦ ὄντος θήρα, and what does he regard as the chief requisite for success in that enterprise?

3. Explain the allusions to customs, mythology or history, contained in the succeeding quotations:—

Αὔριον δή, ἔφη, ἴσως, ὦ Φαίδων, τὰς καλὰς ταύτας κόμας ἀποκερεῖ. Ἔοικεν, ἦν δ' ἐγώ, ὦ Σώκρατες. Οὔκ, ἄν γε ἐμοὶ πείθῃ. Ἀλλὰ τί; ἦν δ' ἐγώ. Τήμερον, ἔφη, κἀγὼ τὰς ἐμὰς καὶ σὺ ταύτας, ἐάνπέρ γε ἡμῖν ὁ λόγος τελευτήσῃ καὶ μὴ δυνώμεθα αὖτὸν ἀναβιώσασθαι· καὶ ἔγωγ' ἂν εἰ σὺ εἶην καὶ με διαφύγοι ὁ λόγος, ἔνορκον ἂν ποιησαίμην ὥσπερ Ἀργεῖοι, μὴ πρότερον κομήσειν πρὶν ἂν νικήσω ἀναμαχόμενος τὸν Σιμμίου τε καὶ Κεβήτος λόγον. Ἀλλ', ἦν δ' ἐγώ, πρὸς δύο οὐδ' ὁ Ἡρακλῆς λέγεται οἷος τ' εἶναι. Ἀλλὰ καὶ ἐμέ, ἔφη, τὸν Ἰόλεων παρακάλει ἕως ἔτι φῶς ἐστίν. Παρακαλῶ τοίνον, ἔφην, οὐχ ὡς Ἡρακλῆς, ἀλλ' ὡς Ἰόλεως τον Ηρακλῆ.

— μὴ μέγα λέγε, μήτις ἡμῖν βασκανία περιτρέψῃ τὸν λόγον τὸν μέλλοντα λέγεσθαι.

Does any idea similar to this last occur in Virgil?

4. What are the different kinds of conditional propositions in Greek? Give examples of them. Describe the use of *ἀν* with Infinitives and Participles. What is its force in the following. *Μετὰ τοὺς πολιτικοὺς ἦα ἐπὶ τοὺς ποιητὰς —— ἀναλαμβάνων οὖν αὐτῶν τὰ ποιήματα, ἃ μοι ἐδόκει μάλιστα πεπραγματεῦσθαι αὐτοῖς, διηρώτων ἂν αὐτοὺς τί λέγοιεν, ἵν' ἅμα τι καὶ μανθάνοιμι παρ' ἐκείνων?*

5. Point out and explain the more remarkable idioms in the subjoined passages:—

μηδὲν ἐπείγου· ἔτι γὰρ ἐγχωρεῖ—

οὐδὲν οἶμαι κερδαίνειν ὀλίγον ὕστερον πιὼν ἄλλογε ἢ γέλωτα ὀφλήσειν παρ' ἐμαυτῷ.

οὐδ' ὑπωστιοῦν σοι ἑκὼν εἶναι πείσεται.

ταῦτά μοι δοκῶ αὐτῷ ἄλλως λέγειν.

ὁπότε δὴ τὸ ἀθάνατον καὶ ἀδιάφθορόν ἐστιν, ἄλλο τι ψυχή, εἰ ἀθάνατος τυγχάνει οὖσα, καὶ ἀνώλεθρος ἂν εἴη,

Σιγὴ οὖν ἐγένετο ταῦτα εἰπόντος τοῦ Σωκράτους ἐπὶ πολὺν χρόνον, καὶ αὐτος τε πρὸς τῷ εἰρημένῳ λόγῳ ἦν ὁ Σωκράτης, ὡς ἰδεῖν ἐφαίνετο, και ἡμῶν οἱ πλεῖστοι.

—— ἃ εἴ μοι δίδως τε καὶ ξυγχωρεῖς εἶναι ταῦτα, ἐ λπίζω σοι ἐκ τούτων τήν τε αἰτίαν ἐπιδείξειν καὶ ἀνευρήσειν ὡς ἀθάνατον ἡ ψυχή. Ἀλλὰ μήν, ἔφη ὁ Κέβης, ὡς διδόντος σοι οὐκ ἂν φθάνοις περαίνων.

6. *α. δοὺς δὲ ταῦτα ἐκεῖνο μηκέτι συγχωροίη, μὴ οὐ πονεῖν αὐτὴν ἐν ταῖς πολλαῖς γενέσεσι καὶ τελευτῶσαν γε ἔν τινι τῶν θανάτων παντάπασιν ἀπόλλυσθαι—*

Give similar usages of *τελευτάω* and *αρχομαι*.

β. τοῦτο δ' ἐστὶν ἴσως τἀληθές· μὴ καθαρῷ γὰρ καθαροῦ ἐφάπτεσθαι μὴ οὐ θεμιτὸν ᾖ.

Account for this use of *ᾖ*.

γ. ὄντος τινος λογου δυνατου κατανοῆσαι.

Explain the construction of κατανοῆσαι. Give other instances of the same construction.

δ. Parse βιούς in ἡγούμενος ἀποθανὼν εὖ πράξειν διαφερόντως ἢ εἰ ἐν ἄλλῳ βίῳ βιοὺς ἐτελεύτα.

7. What were the chief Courts of justice at Athens? In which was Socrates tried? What was his accusation? Who were his accusers? What is the history of the circumstance which delayed his execution?

8. Translate what follows :—

Ἔι μοι πρὸς ταῦτα εἴποιτε Ὦ Σώκρατες, νῦν μὲν Ἀνύτῳ οὐ πεισόμεθα, ἄλλ' ἀφιέμέν σε, ἐπὶ τούτῳ μέντοι ἐφ ᾧτε μηκέτι ἐν ταύτῃ τῇ ζητήσει διιτρίβειν μηδὲ φιλοσοφεῖν· ἐάν δὲ ἁλῷς ἔτι τοῦτο πράττων, ἀποθανεῖ. εἰ οὖν με, ὅπερ εἶπον, ἐπὶ τούτοις ἀφίοιτε, εἴποιμ' ἂν ὑμῖν ὅτι Ἐγὼ ὑμᾶς, ὦ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, ἀσπάζομαι μὲν καὶ φιλῶ, πείσομαι δὲ μᾶλλον τῷ θεῷ ἢ ὑμῖν, καὶ ἕως περ ἂν ἐμπνέω καὶ οἷός τε ὦ, οὐ μὴ παύσομαι φιλοσαφῶν καὶὑμῖν παρακελευόμενός τε καὶ ἐνδεικνύμενος, ὅτῳ ἂν ἀει ἐντυγχάνω ὑμῶν, λέγων οἷά περ εἴωθα, ὅτι Ὦ ἄριστε ἀνδρῶν, Ἀθηναῖος ὤν, πόλεως τῆς μεγίστης καὶ εὐδοκιμωτάτης εἰς συφίαν καὶ ἰσχύν, χρημάτων μὲν ουκ αἰσχύνει ἐπιμελόμενος, ὅπως σοι ἔσται ὡς πλεῖστα, καὶ δόξης καὶ τιμῆς, φρονήσεως δὲ καὶ ἀληθείας καὶ τῆς ψυχῆς, ὅπως ὡς βελτίστη ἔσται, οὐκ ἐπιμελεῖ συδὲ φροντίζεις; —— ταῦτα καὶ νεωτέρῳ καὶ πρεσβυτέρῳ, ὅτῳ ἂν ἐντυγχάνω, ποιήσω —— εἰδέ τίς μέ φησιν ἄλλα λέγειν ἢ ταῦτα, οὐδὲν λέγει.πρὸς ταῦτα, φαίην ἄν, ὦ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, ἢ πείθεσθε Ἀνύτῳ ἢ μή, καὶ ἢ αφίετέ με ἢ μὴ ἀφίετε, ὡς ἐμοῦ οὐκ ἂν ποιήσόντος ἄλλα, οὐδ' εἰ μέλλω πολλάκις τεθνάναι.

BENGALI.

Examiners.—Rev. W O'Brien Smith and Babu Ranga Lal Banerjea.

NABANARI.

সীতা, সাবিত্রী, শকুন্তলা, দময়ন্তী।

1. (*a*) Why were সীতা, and শকুন্তলা so named?
   (*b*) Give the meaning and derivation of the words সাবিত্রী and দময়ন্তী.

এক সময়ে কুলপতি কণ্বমুনি শকুন্তলাকে গৃহে রাখিয়া সোমতীর্থে গমন করিলেন, ইত্যবসরে দুষ্মন্ত নামধেয় পুরুবংশীয় এক মহাবল পরাক্রান্ত নৃপতি সসৈন্যে মৃগয়ার্থে গমন করিয়া হিরণ্যারণ্যে উপস্থিত হইয়া দেখিলেন যে তথায় এক পর্ণশালা আছে, তন্নিকটে এক পুষ্পবনে নানা পুষ্প প্রস্ফুটিত হইয়াছে, পুষ্পপ্রলীন অলিগণ মধুপানে মত্ত হইয়াছে, মধুরালাপী পক্ষিগণ মধুরস্বরে গান করিতেছে, কিয়দ্দূরে মালিনী তটে ঋষিগণের যজ্ঞবেদী হইতে অগ্নিহোত্রাদির ধূম সমুদায় গগন স্পর্শ করিতেছে এবং মুনিগণ বেদ পাঠ করিতেছেন।

2. (*a*) Explain কুলপতি, পুষ্পপ্রলীন, and অগ্নিহোত্র
   (*b*) What place is indicated by সোমতীর্থ?
   (*c*) Give the derivation of নামধেয়, যজ্ঞ, and বেদ
   (*d*) What are the different significations of অলি?
   (*e*) Explain the Samasa (সমাস) in মহাবল পরাক্রান্ত, সসৈন্যে, and পুষ্পপ্রলীন.

বরঞ্চ শৈবল সঙ্গে কমলিনী যেরূপ এবং কলঙ্ক সম্পর্কে কলানিধি যেরূপ সৌন্দর্য্যাতিশয় ধারণ করে, তাদৃশ, বল্কল ধারণের শরীর মাধুরী অত্যন্ত মনোহারিণী হইয়াছিল।

3. (*a*) Give the meanings of কমলিনী, and কলানিধি.
   (*b*) What is the difference between সৌন্দর্য্যাতিশয় and অতিশয় সৌন্দর্য্য?
   (*c*) What parts of speech are বরঞ্চ, and তাদৃশ?

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4. (*a*) Write a short sketch of the life of খনা.
   (*b*) What are the rules laid down by খনা for গৃহগণনা, and তিথিগণনা?

যেহেতু নল রাজা রাজ্যভ্রষ্ট ও সর্ব্বস্বান্ত হইয়া জ্ঞানশূন্য হইয়াছিলেন।

5. Explain the Samasa (সমাস) in রাজ্যভ্রষ্ট, সর্ব্বস্বান্ত, and জ্ঞানশূন্য.

অনন্তর সাবিত্রী স্বালয়ে প্রত্যাগতা হইয়া জননীকে আনুপূর্ব্বিক তাবৎ বৃত্তান্ত অবগত করাইলেন।

6. Point out the prefixes (উপসর্গ) in these lines and give their different significations.

MEGHADUT.

7. (*a*) Describe the route which যক্ষ directed মেঘ to take from রামগিরি to অলকা.
   (*b*) Why was মেঘ directed to pass through উজ্জয়িনী?
   (*c*) By what other names was উজ্জয়িনী known?

উদ্যানে একটী চারু, শিশু পারিজাত তরু,
বায়ুকোলে হেলে পুষ্প হাসে।

8. What is meant by পারিজাত তরু?

সরসীর স্বচ্ছ জলে, ইতস্তত দলে দলে,
ভ্রমে হংস হংসী অবিশ্রামে।
যাইতে মানস সরে, কারো না মানস সরে,
আছে তারা এমনি আরামে॥
সুবর্ণ কদলী যত, চারি ধারে শোভে কত,
তোমায় তড়িৎ যেন সাজে॥

9. Explain fully the 3rd, 5th, and 6th lines.

কনখল সন্নিধানে দেখিবে যাইয়া।
পড়িছেন গঙ্গাদেবী হিমাদ্রি বাহিয়া॥
গৌরীর ভ্রুকুটি দেখি হাসি ফেন ছলে।
ঊর্ম্মি হস্ত দেন যিনি শিবের কুন্তলে॥
জাহ্নবীতে ছায়া নিজ করিবে নিধান।
যমুনা মিশিল যেন হবে অনুমান॥
বিশ্রাম করিবে পরে হিমাদ্রি উপর।
মৃগনাভে সুগন্ধি যাহার পরিসর॥
ধবল অটল হিমে শিখর সকল।
শিলাতলে উপবিষ্ট হরিণের দল॥
হেন কালে বায়ু যদি হইযা প্রবল।
সরল তরুর কাঁধে জ্বালায় অনল॥
দাবানলে গিরি হবে যন্ত্রণায় সারা।
ঘুচাইও তুমি তাহা বরষিয়া ধারা॥
পর দুঃখ যাহাতে না হয নিবারণ।
এমন সম্পদে কি বা আছে প্রয়োজন॥

10 Paraphrase the above lines (in Bengali Prose)

BENGALI.

Examiners.—Rev. W. O'Brien Smith and Babu Ranga Lal Banerjea.

BAHJYA BASTU.

এরূপ স্বাস্থ্য সুখ সম্ভোগ করা যদি আমাদের স্বভাব-সিদ্ধ না হইত,তবে কোন ব্যক্তির পক্ষেই তাহা ঘটিত না। যদি এক ব্যক্তিকেও নীরোগ ও দীর্ঘ জীবী দেখা যায়,তবে ইহা নিশ্চিত জানিতে হইবে,যে পরম কারুণিক পরমেশ্বরের নিয়ম প্রতিপালন করিলে,সকলেই তাদৃশ পরম-সুখ সম্ভোগ করিতে পারে।

1. Explain the Samasa (সমাস) in স্বাস্থ্য-সুখ সম্ভোগ, and স্বভাবসিদ্ধ, and the Sandhi (সন্ধি) in নীরোগ

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2. Give the renderings, adopted by the author, of the following English words :—

Ideality, Eventuality, Benevolence, Individuality, Adhesiveness, Casuality, Imitation.

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3. Explain the meaning of the following, giving their derivation.

গোমসূর্য্যাধান, জুগোপিষা, বৃত্তি, সমাধিস্থান।

4. Give some synonymes of আস্বাদর, জলপ্রপাত, ধমনী, পাকস্থলী, and ভূতত্ত্ব.

আমাদিগের বুদ্ধিবৃত্তি ও ধর্ম্মপ্রবৃত্তি সমুদায়ই সর্ব্বাপেক্ষা প্রধান বৃত্তি, এপ্রযুক্ত আমাদের নিকৃষ্ট প্রবৃত্তির কোন কার্য্য তাহাদের অনুমোদিত না হইলে অন্তঃকরণ অপ্রসন্ন ও গ্লানিযুক্ত থাকে। বোধ হয়, যেন আমাদের মনের শ্রেষ্ঠ বৃত্তি সমুদায় ইতর বৃত্তির অনুচিত ভোগাতিশয়ে অসম্মত হইয়া তিরস্কার করিতেছে।

5. Explain the above fully.

6. Translate the following passages into English.

আমাদের ধর্ম্মপ্রবৃত্তি সমুদায় যে সর্ব্ব-প্রাধন, এবং নিকৃষ্ট প্রবৃত্তি সমুদায়কে যথানিয়মে নিয়োজন ও শাসন করা যে তাহাদের কর্ত্তব্য, এ জ্ঞানও আমাদের স্বভাব-সিদ্ধ। আর যাহাতে সেই সকল প্রধান বৃত্তির প্রাধান্য থাকিয়া তাহাদেরই অনুমতি বলবতী হয়, জগদীশ্বর সমস্ত বাহ্য বস্তুই তদুপযোগী করিয়া সৃষ্টি করিয়াছেন। যদি উপচিকীর্ষা ও ন্যায়পরতা এই উভয় বৃত্তি নরহত্যা ও চৌর্য্যক্রিয়াকে অতি দূষ্য বলিয়া পরিত্যাগ করিতে আদেশ করে, এবং আর আর সমুদায় মনোবৃত্তি ও সমস্ত বাহ্য বস্তু বিষয়ক নিয়মের সহিত সেই আদেশের ঐক্য থাকে, তবে ইহা অবশ্য স্বীকার করিতে হইবে যে, ধর্ম্মবিষয়ক নিয়ম আমাদের স্বভাব সিদ্ধ ওঅতি প্রামাণিক।

অপত্যস্নেহ বুদ্ধিবৃত্তির অবাধ্য হইলে, সন্তানদিগের দুষ্প্রবৃত্তি দমনে বিরত হইয়া তদ্বিষয়ে উৎসাহ দিতে অনুরাগ হয়। উপচিকীর্ষা-বৃত্তি ন্যায়পরতার বল অতিক্রম করিয়া উঠিলে, অপরাধীকে নিরপরাধবৎ নিষ্কৃতি দিয়া বিচার স্থলে অবিচার করিতে প্রবৃত্তি হয়।

7. Translate the following passages into Bengali.

There prevailed in his time an opinion, that the world was in its decay, and that we have had the misfortune to be produced in the decrepitude of Nature. It was suspected that the whole creation languished, that neither trees nor animals had the height or bulk of their predecessors, and that every thing was daily sinking by gradual diminution.

Addison is now despised by some who perhaps would never have seen his defects, but by the lights which he afforded them. That he always wrote as he would think

it necessary to write now, cannot be affirmed; his instructions were such as the characters of his readers made proper. That general knowledge which now circulates in common talk, was in his time rarely to be found.

History may be formed from permanent monuments and records; but Lives can only be written from personal knowledge, which is growing every day less, and in a short time is lost for ever.

PERSIAN.

Abul Fazl.

Examiner.—Mr. Fallon.

هر چند در نظر اخلاص آئین این مسکین اعتقاد امثال این مقدمات از جمعیت ابناء خاطر غرائب مآثر ایشان مستبعد بل متعذر میداند ووقوع نتائج این اندیشه در عالم گون وفساد از قسم محال میشمرد و یقین میداند که آرای کهیده عمله ارباب دنیا که دربعضی محال دربادی النظر صورت رواجی پیدا میکند مستدعی این امر شده است چندان تفرقه باطن وانقسام خاطر دست داد که از احاطه تقریر وتحریر بیرون است هرچند که مبادی عالیه باعلام روحانی والهام ربانی تسکین این مسکین میدادند که چون از مهب الطاف الهی دوحه ریاض سلطنت اکبر شاهی را بازهار اشجار صدئع ازلی اراسته و از مکمن اعطاف نامتناهی حدائق عرصه مملکت جلالی را بنفحات نسائم انوار بدالع لم یزلی زیب زینت داده اند هر آئینه مخلصان حقیقی این دولت عظمی ومنتسبان تحقیقی این سلطنت کبری از حوادث روزگار و شدائد لیل ونهار محفوظ ومصون بوده همواره درکنف حمایت الهی مرفه

الحال وفارغ البال خواهند بود اما بمقتضای بی حوصلگی وکم تجربگی از قید آزرد گی وکشمکش این خاطر مشوش نجات نمی یابد •

1. Write out the above passage with the vowel points (اعراب) on all the Arabic words, the *Kasrá-i-muzáf* where requisite, and with all the stops, accents and underlining which are employed in English to denote pause, inflexion of the voice and emphasis.

2. Point out any good idioms in it.

3. Give the roots with the primary and secondary meanings of مسکین—مقدمات—مستبعد—فساد—کون و—تقریر—اخلاص—کشمکش

and the derivatives of آئین—وقوع—فساد—قسم—تحریر

4. Distinguish between محال and مشکل and تفرقه and نقسام منتسبان and مخلصان—تحقیقي and حقیقي—زینت and زبب

5. Of how many sentences does this passage consist? Do you perceive any fault in the construction? For instance, is the clause beginning with چندان تفرقه in its proper place?

6. Which are the principal and which the subordinate clauses in this passage, which come under the designation of *shart* and which under that of *jazá?* Mark off with brackets the parenthetical clauses.

7. Give the *tarkíb* of نظر اخلاص آئین این مسکین اعتقاد—در کنف حمایت الهي—لم یزلي to بنفحات—الهام رباني

Parse fully, in the technical terms of Persian Grammar بوده—داده اند—اراسته—میدادند—شده است—مي‌شمرد—(صرف نحو)

8. Do you see any metaphorical incongruity in any part of this passage?

9. What is your opinion of Abul Fazl's style?

10. Translate the whole passage into English.

PERSIAN.

HÁFIZ.

Examiner.—MR. FALLON.

بیا وکشتي‌ما در شط شراب انداز غریود ولوله در جان‌شیخ‌وشاب‌انداز
مرا بکشتي بادهٔ درافگن اي‌ساقي که گفته اند بگوئي‌کن ودرآب اند
زکوي میکدهٔ برگشته ز راهٔ خطا مرا دگر زکرم در رهٔ صواب انداز
بیار ازان‌مي‌گلرنگ مشکبو جامي شرار رشك و حسد در دل‌گلاب انداز
اگرچه‌مست‌وخرابم‌تونیزلطفی‌کن نظار بر این دل سرکشتهٔ خراب‌انداز
بهٔنیم شب اگرت افتاب مي باید زروي دختر گلچهر رز نقاب انداز
مهل که روز وفاتم بخاك بسپارند مرا بمیکدهٔ بر در خم شراب انداز
گر ازتو یکسر موسرکشد دل‌حافظ بگیرد‌درخم زلفش بهٔپیچ وتاب انداز

1. In what metre is this ode composed? Scan it and insert the *kasrá-i muzáf* where requisite.

2. Point out any idioms, *nuktahs* (نکتی) and *sanâts* (صنعتین) in it?

3. Do you see any merit in the 4th verse (مصراع)? What is the story to which allusion is here made, and by what term in Persian rhetoric is this figure (صنعت) distinguished? Can you cite any English precept which conveys the same morals as the story alluded to?

4. What does کشتی in the first verse stand for? Explain the second *misra?* Is نیز appropriately used? In what sense is آفتاب used?

5. Write in prosaic order the verse beginning with زروي?

6. Parse انداز in the 2nd *misra.* Also برگشته—خرابم—دل حافظ—بسپارند—زر نقاب—بهٔنیم شب اگرت—آفتاب The technical terms of Urdu, not English Grammar are to be used?

7. Give an English paraphrase of the ode; or, if you can, a metrical translation.

8. What do you consider to be the merits and defects of Háfiz as a poet?

9. Render the following lines into Persian verse? If unable to render it into verse, give a Persian paraphrase?

Her kindness and her worth to spy,
You need but gaze on Ellen's eye;
Not Katrine, in her mirror blue,
Gives back the shaggy banks more true,
Than every free-born glance confess'd
The guileless movements of her breast;
Whether joy danced in her dark eye,
Or woe or pity claimed a sigh,
Or filial love was glowing there,
Or meek devotion poured a prayer,
Or tale of injury called forth
The indignant spirit of the North.
One only passion unreveal'd,
With maiden pride the maid conceal'd,
Yet not less purely felt the flame;
O! need I tell that passion's name?

Lady of the Lake.

URDU.

SOUDA.—

Examiner.—Mr. Fallon.

صدر ے بازار میں ہی اک دبنگ عار اطبا و طبابت کا ننگ
شکل ہی شیطان کي اور غوث نام جگ میں ہلاکو کا ہی قائم مقام
ہی مدوطن وہ لعین روم کا بستي میں رکھدا ہی اثر نوم کا
جب سے طبابت میں دھسا وہ الاغ روم سے نا شام ہوا ے چراغ
مملکت ہند میں اب گھر بگھر ہی ملک الموت سے مشہور تر
اسکے قلم کا میں کروں کیا بیان تیغ اجل جسکي ہی رطب اللسان

خامہ نہیں خنجر براں ہی وہ قاتل ہندو و مسلماں ہی وہ
نسخہ نہ لکھتا کبھو وہ بد سرشت بھرتی نہ انساں سے دو زخ بہشت
جب سے مریضوں کو وہ دے ہی دوا کام میں ہی مرگ معطل شفا
بو نہیں ظالم میں کہیں درد کی جان کا دشمن ہی زن و مرد کی
کشتن خلق اُسکا غرض کام ہی مرگ وقضا مفت میں بدنام ہی
مرتے ہیں اُس سے زبس اب مرد وزن کھاتے ہیں قرض اُسکے اوپر گورکن
طرفہ تر اِس سے بھی کہوں ایک بات ہستی ہی سن سن کے جسے کائنات
ہو کے کسلمند جو وہ بے حیا اپنی تئیں آپ کرے ہی دوا
مردہ شو مولودی وتا بوت گر گھیرتے ہیں اُن کے سب اُسکا گھر
دے ہیں دھائی وہ بصد قیل وقال اُن میں سے ہر ایک کرے ہی سوال
اپنی دوا آپ تو ظالم نہ کر میرے کس وکوکی طرف کر نظر
خوب جو کرتا ہی تو اپنی دوا اور کوئی آپ سا مجھکو بتا
رو زی سے خاطر ہو میری تاکہ جمع بھیجوں تیری گور پہ گل اور شمع

1.—In what metre is this satire written? Scan it and insert the *kasrá-i-muzáf* where requisite.

2.—Point out any idioms, witticisms, and figures of speech *(sanats)*.

3.—Which of the satirical passages strike you as the best, and which, if any, feeble or pointless? Do you perceive any faulty construction or bad Urdú in any of the verses?

4.—In what proportion do Arabic, Persian, and Hindì words appear in this satire? Can you suggest a better distribution? Would the following substitutions be improvements, provided they could be made without injury to the metre?

واطفال گھربگھر for خانہ بخانہ — جگ for جہان — نام for اسم
کس وکو for عیال

5.—Why has the poet the word هلاکو in one place and قاتل in another? What pecular propriety do you see in the words دھنسا and بےچراغ What has قلم to do with the subject of the satire?

6.—Explain fully سوال — دے ہیں دھائی — مولودی — عاراطبا

7.—Parse, in the technical terms of the Urdù

From to — هوا بے چراغ — وہ لعین روم کا — عار اطبا و صرف نحو — کشتن خلق — بو — دئے هی — نه بهرتي — اللسان تیغ اجل جو کرتا هی تو (in the clause جو — کرے هی — کهون)

8.—How does Souda stand in comparison with any other satirist you have read?

9.—Give a metrical translation or an English paraphrase of the satire.

10.—Render into Urdú verse; or, write an Urdù paraphrase of, the following lines:

'Tis not enough, ye bards, with all your art,
To polish poems; they must touch the heart:
Where'er the scene be laid, whate'er the song,
Still let it bear the hearer's soul along;

Command your audience or to smile or weep,
Which'er may please you—anything but sleep.
The poet claims our tears; but, by his leave,
Before I shed them, let me see him grieve.

URDU.

BAGH-O-BEHAR.

Examiner.—Mr. Fallon.

اي جوان تو بڑا ضدي هی مینی هر چند ساري قباحتین کهه سنائین اور منع کرتا هوں که اس کام سے باز آجي هی تو جهان هی پر تو خواه مخواه کوئی میں گرا چاهتا هی اچها اپني لڑکي سے تیرا مذکور کرونگا دیکهوں وه کیا کهتي هی یا فقرا الله یهه خوشخبري سنکر میں ایسا پهولا که کپڑ ونمیں نه سمایا آداب بجالایا اور کها آپ نے میرے جیني کے فکرکي رخصت هوکر مکان پر آیا اور تمام شب مبارک سے یهي ذکر

مذکور رها کهانکي نیند اور کهانکي بهوکه صبح کےوقت پهر جاگر
موجود هوا سلام کیا فرمانے لگا که لو اپني بیٹي همني تمکو دي
خدا مبارک کری تم دونو کو خدا کي حفظ وامان میں
سونپا جب تلک میري دم میں دم هی میري انکهون کي
سامني رهو جب میري انکهه مند جائیگي جو تمهاري جي
میں آویگا سو کیجو مختار هو کتني دن پیچهے وه مرد بزرگ
جان بحق تسلیم هوا روپیٹ تجهیز وتکفین کیا بعد تیجي
کے اوس کو مبارک ڈولي کرکر کا روان سرا میں لي آیا اور
مجهسے کها که یهه امانت ملك صادق کي هی خبردار
خیانت نکیجو اور یهه محنت مشقت برباد نه دیجیو •

1.—Write out the above passage with the vowel points (اعراب) on all the Arabic words, the *kasrá-i-muzáf* where requisite, and with all the stops, accents, and underlining which are employed in English to denote pause, inflexion of the voice and emphasis.

2.—Point out all the idioms in it.

3.—Would any of the following substitutions be an improvement on the text, or would they be at all inaccurate, unidiomatic or inelegant ?

میري آنکهون کے سامني for میري نظرون کے سامني
جب میري آنکهه مند جایگي for جب میں اس جهان فاني سے رحلت کرون
جوتمهارے جي میں آویگا for جوتمهارے جی مین آوے — مندجابگا for
مند جائے کتنے دن پیچهے for چند روزون کے بعد — مختار هو for تم
مختار هوڈولي کرکر for ڈولي کرکے — تیجا for ختم

Is مذکور superfluous in the phrase ذکرمذکورها ?

5.—Distinguish between the special meanings and application of ضدي and فکر—ڈهینٹ and خیال and موجود—حاضر and حفظ and آمان

6.—Give the primary and secondary meanings of فرمانا — خیادت — فقرا — خواہ مخواہ — بازآنا

7.—Parse fully, in the technical terms of Urdu Grammar سنکر — یہہ — دیکھون — گرا چاھتا ھی — (جی ھی (in the phrase ھی ملك صادق — جان بحق تسلیم — مرد بزرگ — رھو — نیند

In what case is کام — فقراللہ (کام سے in) کوئے (کوے میں in).

Give examples of *shart* and *jaza* in the passage before you.

8.—Translate the above passage into English, preserving as nearly as possible the style of the original.

9.—The following is another version of the first three lines of the passage from the *Bágh-o-behar*, compare them and write a criticism on the two styles.

اي جوان هر چند مینے تجھے افہام زتفہیم کیا اور سارے قبائح ومفاسد من وعن واضح ولائح کئے اور اب تک یہي کہتا ھوں کہ دست اصرار تعشق کو دامن حرص وصال سے کوتاہ کرتا ھم تو میرے نصائح ھوش افزا کو گوش دل سے نہیں سنتا اور خواہ مخواہ دریاي خون خوار حیراني وسرگرداني مین ڈوبا چاھتا ھی خیر آج لڑکے سے تیرے باب مین استمزاج کرونگا دیکھوں اُسکي راي کس بات کي مقتضي ھی یا فقرا یہہ خوش خبري سنکر میرا شجر تمنا جو مدتون سے بے برگ وبار تھا اُس گل روکي بوي وصال سے سر سبز ھوگیا اور یہ فقیر رنج غربت کشیدہ ومصائب سفر دیدہ جو اُسکے اشتیاق مین درخت بے آب کي طرح خشك ھوکر کانٹا ھوگیا تھا حصول ثمرہ محنت سے مارے خوشي کے ایسا پھولا کہ فرحت سے بند قبا ٹوٹے جاتے تھے دل کي شگفتگي سے چہرہ گلنار ھوگیا ساري بي ڈلي جاتي رھي شعر للہ الحمد ٹھیکانے لگي

محنت میري * طي هوي آج کي منزل مين مسافت
ميري * يهه بشارت سنکر اداب و کور نشات بجالايا اور عرض
کي که آپ نے اس نيم جان کو از سرنو زندگي عطا کي *

HISTORY.

Examiners.—MAJOR SHERWILL AND MR. MARTIN.

1. What were the principal advantages which the Barons obtained by *Magna Charta?*

2. What is the first notice made of *the House of Commons?* In early times what period elapsed between dissolutions? What changes have since taken place in the length of time which, as a maximum, should elapse between the formation of a Parliament and its dissolution? What circumstances led to these changes being effected?

3. Give an account of the different insurrections which occurred during the reign of *Henry the Seventh?*

4. What do you mean by *the Remonstrance?* To whom was it addressed? State the different matters which it took notice of.

5. In whose reigns were the following Acts of Parliament passed?—

(*a.*) *Corporation Act.*
(*b.*) *Test Act.*
(*c.*) *Act of Toleration.*
(*d.*) *Act of Indemnity.*
(*e.*) *Act of Settlement.*

State briefly the matters provided for by these several Acts?

6. Give the dates of the following occurrences.

(*a*) *The commencement of the reign of Cyrus.*

(*b*) *The first Election of Consuls.*

(*c*) *The Assassination of Julius Cæsar.*

(*d*) *The Battle of Marathon.*

(*e*) *The Battle of Hexham.*

(*f*) *The Treaty of Newport.*

7. What were the provisions of the *three Licinian laws?* What difficulty appears to have been involved in the first? How does Niebuhr explain away this difficulty?

8. Who was *Decius?* by what means did he rise to the rank of Emperor? What was the extent of Germany up to the invasion of the Barbarians in the time of *this* Emperor?

9. What were the dates of the first and second *Messenian Wars?* What causes were alleged by *the Spartans* for the first War? How did it terminate? What led to the second War and how did it end?

10. What Corinthian *Colonies* were situated on the eastern side of the Ionian Sea *in and near Epirus?* Draw a rough sketch of Illyria, Epirus, and Acarnania, placing *therein* these Colonies in their proper positions.

11. How was it that the Hebrews lost *the Ark of the Covenant,* and how was it restored to them again?

12. Give an account of the siege of Jerusalem by the Romans, referring especially to the dissensions which existed amongst the Jews and to the miseries which they underwent?

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

Examiners.—Major Sherwill and Mr. Martin.

1. Describe the constitution of a modern town-ship, or village community; its privileges, method of administering justice, deciding disputes and mode of taxation. Show how the union of village communities have contributed to the preservation of the people of India, through all the revolutions and changes that have passed over them.

2. Give a brief sketch of the life of Sultan Mahmúd, his various expeditions to India, the date of his conquest of Persia, and of his death. Describe his character.

3. When did the Emperor Humayun come to the throne? When was he deposed?

Describe the leading events of his life, from his accession to his flight into Persia.

4.—When did Akber ascend the throne? Describe the means used by the Emperor at the commencement of his reign to raise himself from the insignificance he had been reduced to by Behram Khan. Who was Behram Khan?

What was the extent of Akber's territory during the few first years of his reign?

5. Give the names of the Emperors of the house of Timúr, from Baber to Aurungzebe, with the date of each Emperor's accession to the throne.

6. In A. D. 1623, when Shah Jehan was waging civil war against his father Jehangir, he advanced with his army from Mandú towards Agra, where he was defeated and forced to retreat; we next hear of him at Masulipatam in Télingána, then at Rajmahal, and finally near Allahabad. Describe the route he must have taken to reach these spots, and the actions fought by him during this journey.

7. When did the Mahrattas first come into historical notice? Who was the founder of the Mahratta Empire? Describe his education, early life, and exploits.

Describe the difference between a Rajput and a Mahratta; show that whilst the former was found by the Mahomedans to be the more worthy antagonist, the latter was the more formidable enemy.

8. Describe the boundaries and extent of India; its natural divisions, climate and seasons.

9. In what year of the reign of Ferokhsír and under what circumstances were the Sikhs utterly defeated and nearly exterminated? Give the names of the Sikh leader and Mahomedan Chief concerned.

MATHEMATICS.

Examiners.—Mr. Thwaytes and Dr. Mackay.

1. A person invests 48000 Rupees in the four per cents. at 80, and at the end of each year he invests the dividend which becomes due in the same stock. Supposing the funds to remain at 80 for three years, find his dividend at the end of that time.

2. The sides about the equal angles of equiangular triangles are proportionals.

If in similar triangles, from any two equal angles, lines be drawn to the opposite sides making equal angles with the homologous sides, these will have the same ratio as the sides on which they fall, and will also divide them proportionally.

3. Draw a straight line perpendicular to a given plane from a given point above it.

4. Draw a third plane perpendicular to two given planes.

5. Find the value of $\sqrt[7]{7}$ having given the mantissæ for 7, 13204, 13205 to be, 8450980, 1207055, 1207384.

6. If $s = pn + qn^2 =$ the sum of n terms of a series find the mth term.

7. Find the co-efficient of x^6 in the expansion $\left(\frac{a^2}{4} - x^2\right)^{-\frac{3}{2}}$ and write down the $(r+p)^{th}$ term of the expansion of $\left(1 - \sqrt{-1}\right)^{\frac{19}{2}}$.

8. Eliminate x and y from $x+y=a$, $xy=z^2$, $x^7+y^7=c^7$.

9. If d be the perpendicular let fall from the angle c of a triangle upon the opposite side; shew that $\sin C = \frac{cd}{ab}$ Hence shew if A & B be the other angles of the triangle $\sin (A + B) = \sin A \cos B + \cos A \sin B$.

10. If in a triangle A B C, B C = 60, A C = 30, and A C B = 36°52. Find A B; having given.

$$\log 2 = .301030$$
$$\log 3 = .477121$$
$$\log \sin 18°\text{-}26' = 9.499963$$
$$\log \tan 41°\text{-}48 = 9.951508$$
$$\log \cos 41\text{-}48 = 9.872434$$
$$\log 4024 = 3.604685$$

11. If Q V in the parabola be a semiordinate to a diameter whose vertex is distant S R from the focus, then

$$Q\,V^2 = 4\,S\,R.\,R\,V$$

If through any point P of a parabola, a straight line Q P Q is drawn parallel to the latus rectum and terminated by the tangents at its extremities, and P R is drawn perpendicular to the latus rectum produced if necessary, then

$P\,R^2 = Q\,P.\,P\,Q'$.

12. If the auxiliary Circle to an ellipse cuts the minor axis produced in K, and Q P N be a semiordinate to the prin-

cipal axis, T the point on it where the tangent at P cuts that axis; then if K T be joined cutting Q P N in R, prove that

$$R N : P N = Q N ; B C.$$

13. The parallelogram formed by tangents at the extremities of conjugate diameters to a hyperbola is constant in area.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

Examiners.—Dr. Mackay and Mr. Thwaytes.

1. A particle is acted on by three forces, under what condition will it be in equilibrium?

Two forces represented in magnitude by 3 and 4 act at right angles to one another, find the magnitude and direction of their resultant.

2. Two equal smooth spheres are placed in contact, and one touches a smooth horizontal, and the other a smooth vertical plane, find the horizontal force acting through the centre of the lower one that will keep them in equilibrium.

3. An Engine starts a train with a pressure which continues uniform for five minutes, when it is found that the train is moving at the rate of 23 miles per hour. If the pressure remained uniform for 15 minutes, find the velocity of the train, and assuming that $g = 32.2$, shew that this pressure is to the weight of the train as 11 : 3150.

4. A body is let fall down a plane inclined at an angle of 30° to the horizon, three seconds afterwards another body falls directly from the same point, find when these bodies will describe the same space in one second.

5. The elastic force of air at a given temperature varies inversely as the space it occupies.

A barometer has the area of the cistern 5 times that of the tube and when the barometer stands at 30 inches, the highest point of the tube is 2 inches above the upper surface; if a mass of air which at atmospheric density would fill one inch of the tube be admitted into the upper portion, shew that the column of mercury will be depressed four inches.

6. Find an expression for the specific gravity of a solid body, that of distilled water being taken as the unit.

The specific gravities of gold and silver are 19.4 and 10 5, an article composed of gold and silver weighs 979 ounces in vacuo and 890 in water; compare the quantities of gold and silver in the article.

7. State the law of reflection of light, and find the form and position of the image when the light from an object has been reflected at each of two plane mirrors.

If two plane mirrors be inclined to each other at an angle of 40°, shew that there will be exactly 8 images of a luminous object placed in the plane bisecting the angle between the mirrors.

8. Find the form of the refracted pencil, when a small diverging pencil is incident directly on a concave spherical surface of a dense medium.

9. Define equator and ecliptic, and explain how the position of a heavenly body is determined (1) by declination and right ascension, (2) by latitude and longitude. What are the errors of adjustment to which a transit instrument is liable?

10. Explain how the attraction of the sun and moon produces the tides, and account for spring tides and neap tides.

ANIMAL PHYSIOLOGY AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Examiners.—Dr. Crozier and Mr. Jones.

1. What are the characteristic differences between Organic and Inorganic Bodies and between Plants and Animals?

2. Give a general description of Structure and Functions of the organs of Relation i. e. those organs peculiar to animals which bring them in relation to the external world.

3. The vital fluid blood, from whence is it derived, what are its uses, and how does it become distributed to all the tissues of the body?

4. Describe the Structure and Uses of the Organs of Respiration.

5. Describe the arrangement of the earthy and mineral layers of the crust of the earth.

6. What is the evidence of the existence of Plants and Animals during the time the strata of the crust of the earth was being deposited and enumerate some of the principal ones?

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY AND CHEMISTRY.

Examiners.—Dr. Crozier and Mr. Jones.

1. Give a short account of the Phlogistic theory, and state by what experiment it may be overthrown.

2. Explain the phenomenon of a freezing mixture, and mention some of the most powerful freezing mixtures.

3. Interpret the following symbols—

$HO, KO, 2CO_2$

$2NaO, HO, PO_5$

$KO, C_4H_2O_3$

Express in symbols nitrate of silver, sulphate of magnesia and bichromate of potash?

4. Mention and describe experiments to illustrate the chemical properties of ammonia, potassium and hydrochloric acid?

5. Give a sketch of the Physical Geography of India?

6. What is the general theory of winds? Give a clear account of the trade-winds?

MENTAL PHILOSOPHY AND LOGIC.

Examiners.—Rev. E. Storrow and Mr. Graves.

1. Abercrombie divides Sciences into *certain* and *uncertain*. State on what the certainty of a Science depends, and whence the sources of uncertainty.

2. Distinguish between a *marvellous* and a *miraculous* event. With reference to the latter, state on what grounds the evidence of testimony may be confidently received, and in what consists its moral probability.

3 What faculties are employed in the process of reasoning?

4. Prove that the thinking principle in man is not material.

5. By what process is Sympathy excited and guided?

6. Distinguish between *Memory* and *Recollection*. By what intellectual habits is the memory influenced and improved?

7. What objections are brought against the study of Logic, and how do you answer them?

8. Give a brief analysis of the classifications of propositions, as in Whately's Logic. Book II. Chapter II.

9. Write the contrary, the contradictory, and the subalternate of the proposition:—

All the planets are inhabited by intelligent beings.

10. Write the converse of each of the following propositions; the last of them, by contraposition.

(A). All countries within the tropics are warm.

(B). No cold countries are within the tropics.

(C). All poets are men of genius.

11. Prove that O cannot be a premise in the fourth figure.

12. Every square is a parallelogram.

Some four-sided figures are not parallelograms.

∴ Some four-sided figures are not squares.

Prove the conclusion correct, through a Syllogism in Barbara, by reduction ad impossibile.

13. Mention the chief modes of fallacious reasoning, or, as denominated in Whately's Logic, the "Material Fallacies.

14. Explain the inductive process of reasoning. Is it opposed to the Syllogistic method, or wherein do they differ?

MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

Examiners.—Rev. E. Storrow and Mr. Graves, Sr.

1.—Define "Desire." To what heads may the most prevalent desires be referred?

2.—What three classes of rights may be considered as forming the basis of Natural Jurisprudence?

3.—What are the Defensive Affections, and what are the limitations to their proper exercise?

4.—A person refrains from committing an act which he knows to be wrong, because its discovery would bring disgrace on him. Another person refrains from the same act, because though it would bring present gratification, the recollection of it would be painful, what is the guiding principle in each case?

5.—State some of the chief impressions calculated to act, as moral causes, in determining the volition.

6.—Prove the existence of conscience in all men.

7.—Whence arises moral obligation—from the nature of virtue? from the will of God? or from both. Give reasons for your opinion.

8.—Among the theories of morals, which of the systems referred to by Abercrombie do you consider the best? which the worst? in what does he consider the best of them defective?

9.—Prove that moral duties are binding, even when their discharge is sure to produce unhappiness.

10.—Point out the limits and defects of Natural Religion.

B. L. and L. L. Examination.

JURISPRUDENCE.

Examiner.—Mr. Goodeve.

1. What is a law of nature? What is moral law and what municipal? State their leading characteristics and their distinctions from each other.

2. What is the meaning of the term "Sanction" as applied to any law? Illustrate it by reference to the three descriptions of law mentioned in question I.

3. Is formal enactment necessary to create municipal law? If not show how that which is not the subject of enactment acquires the force of law.

4. Has law any and what territorial limitation, and on what principle?

5. What is the general province of Jurisprudence, and show how it differs from technical law?

6. What is the legislative, and what the judicial office? Has the former any, and what, limits to its exercise? To what is the latter confined?

7. What is allegiance, and to what country is it owing? Is it capable of forfeiture and by what means?

8. Is a right of citizenship capable of being acquired, and by what means?

9. What is the meaning of the term "domicil" in its ordinary sense, and what in its legal one? What are the leading considerations by which to determine the latter?

10. What is a judgment "in rem," and what one "in personam," and illustrate by example? Is there any leading distinction as to their respective obligatory effect and what?

11. What is the obligation of a judgment obtained in the courts of one country upon those of another, the parties being the same; and on what is it founded, are there any and what exceptions to this?

12. Whence the occasion for international law and explain by illustration? To what extent was it known to the nations of antiquity. On what does it depend for adherence to its obligation?

Candidates for the Degree of L. L. are not required to answer the following questions.

13. In the instance of contracts entered with one country, and becoming the subject of litigation in the tribunals of another, as a general principle, by the law of which country is the subject-matter of the contract governed; and by the law of which is the procedure and the evidence regulated, and why; and are there any and what exceptions?

14. What is the system of law known under the name of the Civil Law and what the Canon Law? Trace their leading sources. Has either and which been received in any, and what modern nations, and to what extent, and particularly as respects England?

15. State the leading maxims of National Jurisprudence?

CRIMINAL LAW.

Examiner.—Mr. Boulnois.

1. What is a crime? How are crimes classified in English law?

2. Is a mere intent punishable? In what way does the law take cognizance of an attempt to commit a felony, or an attempt to commit a misdemeanor?

3. What persons are by law irresponsible for acts *primâ facie* criminal done by them?

Give instances of cases where duress is held to be an excuse for an act *primâ facie* criminal?

4. A. counsels B. to commit a felony. B commits it while C. stands by and watches to prevent detection. D. afterwards knowing that the felony has been committed conceals B. In what way are these persons to be indicted?

5. What constitutes the crime of larceny? State what distinguishes larceny from the offence of obtaining money, or goods, under false pretences.

6. State the most general class of breaches of trust provided for by Act XIII. of 1850.

7. An agent renders a false account to his principal, concealing the fact that he has been entrusted with money to be paid over to him.

An agent trading on account of a principal absconds, owing him money, and without rendering any account.

Are these agents criminally responsible?

8. Is a false statement respecting a future event ground for an indictment for obtaining goods under false pretences? If a person obtains goods from another upon giving him in payment his cheque upon a banker, with whom, in fact, he has no account, is this a false pretence within the statute? Give reasons.

9. Define perjury.

10. Describe the offence of conspiracy.

11. When and by whom may a person be arrested without a warrant?

12. Under what warrant, for what reasons, and by what law, may an inhabitant of Bengal be arrested and detained without regular trial?

Candidates for the degree of L. L. are not required to answer the following questions.

13. Describe the offences under Act XI. of 1857. To what kinds of treason under the English law do they correspond?

Under what circumstances may such offences be tried before any, and what, extraordinary tribunal?

14. Can a charge of perjury be supported by evidence that the accused has wilfully made two statements contradictory to each other in the same case on a point material to the issue?

A police darogah examined upon oath a witness who made false statements on material points. Could he be charged with perjury? Give reasons.

15. In cases of the wrongful appropriation of property, by what law, and in what way, may restitution of the value of the property be made to the person injured?

THE LAW OF CONTRACTS.

Examiner.—MR. BOULNOIS.

1. What is the difference between an express contract and an implied one?

Explain the terms "executed consideration," and "executory consideration?"

2. What is a condition precedent? Give an example.

3. What is the general rule as to the assignment of the right to sue upon a contract? Mention certain exceptions to this rule in the case of written contracts.

4. Into what two general classes are agents divided? Can an agent, having the possession of goods for sale on account of a principal, make a valid pledge of them?

5. What is the extent of the implied authority that a partner has to bind his co-partners ?

6. A. gives B., who is employed in his business, a certain sum proportionate to the amount of the annual profits of his business, and employs C. in the same business with a share of the profits on all transactions. Are B. and C. necessarily partners of A., and what would be the effect of their having a right to an account of the profits.

7. On a sale of goods does defective ownership in the vendor invalidate the title of a *bonâ fide* purchaser for value ?

8. Distinguish between express and implied warranty.

9. What is the liability, according to the English common law, of a common carrier for the safe custody of goods delivered to him to be carried ? How can he limit this liability ?

10. Distinguish between the following kinds of mortgage in use in Bengal:—the usufructuary mortgage, the simple mortgage, and the mortgage by conditional sale ?

11. Can a mortgagee sell the mortgaged premises under a power of sale:—

1st, in an English deed, according to English law.

2ndly, in a Bengali instrument of mortgage according to the law of the Mofussil Courts ?

State the principle.

12. If a negotiable instrument be delivered by a person who has no title to it, to a *bonâ fide* holder for value, can the latter, under all circumstances, recover the amount due upon it ?

If an instrument be rendered negotiable, by the forgery of an indorsement, can a *bonâ fide* holder recover upon it ? Give reasons.

13. Describe generally in what way seven or more persons

carrying on business together may limit their liability upon contracts made in the course of that business?

Candidates for the degree of L. L. are not required to answer the following questions.

14. If an agent make a contract which is not within the scope of his authority, though he *bonâ fide* believes it to be so, is he personally liable in respect of it in an action by the person with whom he contracts?

15. If a bill of exchange be drawn in one country and accepted payable in another, by the law of which country upon non-payment of the bill will the drawer's liability be regulated?

16. Is notice of dishonor, given in accordance with the law of the place where the bill is payable, though not in accordance with the law of the place where it has been drawn, sufficient in order to charge the drawer? State the general principle in which the rule is founded.

PERSONAL RIGHTS.

Examiner.—MR. GOODEVE.

1. What is the difference between personal rights and rights of property? Illustrate by example.

2. What in legal acceptation is a right, and what a wrong, and what a duty? Illustrate by example. How does a civil injury differ from a crime?

3. What are the two primary personal rights, and to what subjects particularly are they addressed?

4. What is meant by the right of self-defence? To what does it extend, and within what limits is it exercisable?

5. What is duress, and how many sorts are there, and what are they? Give examples of each. What effect has duress on acts done under it, and illustrate by example?

6. What are the civil disqualifications which affect infancy? Are there any exceptions to it, and what are they?

7. Does any power exist in the state, of banishment or exile? If so, within what limits? What is the fundamental act of legislation on the subject?

8. What are the duties of a parent towards a child, and how far are they matter of legal obligation?

9. Can a voluntary departure from the realm be restrained, and if so, by what means and on what grounds?

10. In what light according to English law, and in what according to Hindoo, and in what according to Mahomedan, is marriage regarded?

11. According to English law, what are the conditions to give validity to marriage and what the disabilities against its contraction?

12. What are the different species of guardianship existing in English law? State how they are respectively constituted.

Candidates for the Degree of L. L. are not required to answer the following questions.

13. What precautions have from time to time been taken by the law of England against infringement of the right of personal liberty? State the particulars in relation to each.

14. State the general legal results, according to English law, which, as regards the husband and wife, respectively flow out of the relationship of marriage?

15. What is slander and in what does it consist? And what is its remedy? What is libel? How does it differ from slander, and what are its remedies?

RIGHTS OF PROPERTY.

Examiner.—MR. GOODEVE.

1. What is the origin of the right of property ?

2. What, in English law, is property real, and what property personal. And when first and how have they come to acquire these respective designations ?

3. What is the difference between property corporeal and property incorporeal ? Illustrate by example.

4. Describe the nature of an estate in fee simple, and the distinction between a fee simple absolute, a base fee, and a conditional one. How does an estate in fee simple differ from one in tail ?

5. What property is disposable by Will ? State the formalities under which, by English law, a Will is required to be executed ?

6 On the death intestate of the owner of real property, according to English law, on whom does it descend ?

7. In the like event on whom does his personal property devolve ?

8. On the death intestate of a Hindu, in what course of succession does his property devolve ?

9. On the death intestate of a Mahomedan, in what course of succession does his property devolve ?

10. In the case of a Hindu what are the charges to which the inheritance is subject ?

11. What is a particular estate in lands, and what a remainder, and what a reversion ?

12. In the Mofussil, what is the effect of lapse of time on the mortgagor's right of redemption ? State the grounds of your conclusion ?

Candidates for the Degree of L. L. are not required to answer the following questions.

13. Explain the general object and effect of the statute of uses ?

14. Is there any and what limitation to the right of alienation of estates held in fee simple ?

15. What is the general nature of a title by invention, and sketch the general outline of the origin and nature of the laws of patent and copyright ?

THE LAW OF EVIDENCE AND PROCEDURE.

Examiner.—Mr. Boulnois.

1. By whom may parties appear in civil cases,
   1st, in the Supreme Court.
   2ndly, in the Courts not established by Royal Charter ?

2. What are the forms of action according to the English common law procedure ? State generally the nature of the violations of rights for which each of those forms of action is the appropriate remedy.

3. What is the object of the pleadings in the English common law procedure, and in what way is an issue of law raised ?

The following questions (4, 5 *and* 6,) *refer exclusively to the practice under Act VIII. of* 1859.

4. When may a suit be disposed at the first hearing ?

5. In what cases may a plaintiff apply for security from the defendant before judgment, and what remedy has he, if the defendant fail to give security, when ordered? How is the application for an attachment to be made?

6. In what cases may a party be put into the immediate possession of land, the subject of suit?

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7. How is a judgment of a Zillah Court, or of the Supreme Court, enforced within the jurisdiction of another Court? Can the Court to which application for execution is made, inquire into the validityof the judgment?

8. What is the general rule relating to the reception of evidence? Distinguish between primary and secondary evidence?

9. In what way may the fact that a witness has been convicted of a felony or a misdemeanour affect his evidence? Is he bound to answer questions tending to criminate himself?

10. Of what description are those communications which are privileged from disclosure? May there be a privilege from disclosure in the case of documents in the possession or power of:—

1st, a witness.

2ndly, a party to the suit.

3rdly, a party to the suit who offers himself as a witness?

11. In what cases is oral evidence admissible to explain a written document? Can evidence of an oral agreement, qualifying the acceptance of a bill of exchange, be given? Give reasons.

12. What is corroborative evidence, and what books and documents are received as such evidence?

13. Distinguish between a conclusive and an inconclusive presumption, and explain what is estoppel.

Candidates for the Degree of L. L. are not required to answer the following questions.

14. Can the answer of one defendant be used as evidence against a co-defendant in the same suit? Give reasons.

15. Can the acceptor of a bill of exchange, made payable to the order of the drawer, in an action by the indorsee against him on the bill, dispute the signature of the drawer, or his capacity to indorse?

16. Is a decision in a Zillah Court to the effect that A. B. is the lawfully adopted son of C. D., conclusive upon persons who are not parties to that suit, in proceedings, either in the same Court, or in the Supreme Court? Give reasons.

17. A plaintiff seeks to disturb an award made by a magistrate, some years previously, under Act IV. of 1840; does the time of limitation run from the date of the award, or the date of dispossession? Give reasons.

M. A. Degree Examination.

STATICS AND DYNAMICS.

Examiner.—Archdeacon Pratt.

1. Enunciate and prove the Parallelogram of Forces.

2. Define a "couple:" and find the resultant of two couples not acting in the same plane.

3. Assuming the formula for the composition of forces, write down the equations of equilibrium of a rigid body acted on by any forces and having one point fixed.

4. Find the centre of gravity of a pyramid on a triangular base.

5. State what are the requisites of a good balance, and how they may be satisfied.

6. Two cylinders lie in contact on two inclined planes which intersect in a horizontal line: find their position of equilibrium (1) when there is no friction (2) when there is friction between the cylinders and not on the planes.

7. Enunciate the principle of Virtual Velocities, and prove it for forces holding a point in equilibrium.

8. Define velocity and accelerating force, and show that they may be measured by $\frac{ds}{dt}$ and $\frac{d^2s}{dt^2}$, where s is the space described in the time t under the action of the force.

What are the units of velocity and accelerating force when these formulæ are used?

9. A body is projected into the air (the resistance of which is to be neglected), acted on only by gravity: find the curve which the body describes: also find the angle at

which it must be projected so that the horizontal range may be the greatest possible.

10. State Kepler's three Laws: and from them deduce, that the planets are acted upon by a force residing in the sun and varying inversely as the square of the distance from its centre. Is this result strictly true? what effect have any variations from this statement upon the theory of universal gravitation.

11. A particle moves in a hyperbolic groove under the action of two forces varying inversely as the square of the distances from the two forces. Shew that if the forces are equal at the point where the body starts, there will be no pressure against the sides of the groove.

12. A uniform beam lying upon a plane is struck suddenly. Find the axis about which it will begin to move. What is that axis called?

13. A beam with one end resting on an inclined plane and the other on a horizontal plane slides down, moving in a vertical plane; at the instant it becomes horizontal it comes in contact with a sphere, striking it through its centre: find the velocity with which the sphere begins to move, the beam having been at first in contact through its whole length with the inclined plane.

HYDROSTATICS, &c.

Examiner.—Mr. Thwaytes.

1. When a body floats in an inelastic fluid under the action of gravity only, the weight of the fluid displaced is equal to the weight of the body, and the centres of gravity of the fluid displaced and of the body itself, are in the same vertical line.

2. A cube floats in a liquid of uniform density with one angle only below the surface and three in it; shew that the specific gravity of the fluid is six times that of the cube.

3. A heavy sphere is placed in a vertical cylinder filled with atmospheric air, which it exactly fits, find the density of air in the cylinder when the sphere is in a position of permanent rest.

4. Point out the real difficulty in graduating a thermometer.

The temperature at one place is 25° by the centigrade and at another 77° by Farenheit; what is the difference of temperature of the two places?

5. Describe Smeaton's air pump; and supposing the capacity of the receiver to be nine times that of the barrel, find after how many ascents of the piston, the density of the air in the receiver will be reduced to one-fourth of that of the external air.

6. An elastic fluid mass is subject to the action of given impressed forces, investigate the equation of condition that must be satisfied in order that the fluid may be in equilibrium.

7. Shew how to find the pressure on any surface immersed in a fluid.

Water is poured into a hollow sphere, determine the depth of the water, when the resultant pressure is half of the total normal pressure.

8. Find the time in which a given quantity of fluid will flow through a small orifice.

OPTICS AND ASTRONOMY.

Examiner.—Dr. Mackay.

1. A straight rod appears bent, when partly immersed in water, what must be its inclination to the horizon, when its apparent portions are inclined to each other at the greatest angle?

2. Shew that the axis of a pencil, which passes through a prism denser than the surrounding medium, in a plane perpendicular to the edge of the prism, is turned towards the thicker part of the prism.

3. Find experimentally the focal length of a lens.

The least distance between an object and its image, formed by a plano-convex lens of glass, is 12 inches, the index of refraction being $\frac{3}{2}$; find the radius of the spherical surface.

4. Describe the astronomical telescope, and find the magnifying power.

If the focal lengths of the lenses A, a, be 20 inches and 1 inch, how far must the eye-glass be moved for viewing an object at a distance of 40 feet from the object-glass?

5. Explain and illustrate by diagrams the apparent motions of an inferior planet.

6. Explain the aberration of light, and show in what direction the error of aberration takes place?

7. Define sidereal, apparent and mean time, and explain fully the equation of time.

8. How is the Sun's parallax determined by observing a transit of Venus over its disc?

9. Given the distances of a comet from two known stars; find its right ascension and declination.

TRIGONOMETRY—GEOMETRY OF TWO AND THREE DIMENSIONS.

Examiner.—MR. THWAYTES.

1. Assuming Demoivre's Theorem for positive and negative integers, prove that $\left(\cos\theta \pm \sqrt{-1}\sin\theta\right)^{\frac{m}{n}} = \cos\frac{m}{n}\theta \pm \sqrt{-1}\sin\frac{m}{n}\theta$. Employ this expression for finding three values of $4^{\frac{1}{3}}$.

2. If in a plane triangle a, b and B be given, in determining the remaining portions, shew under what circumstances there may be two triangles satisfying the conditions of the problem.

Prove that the circles circumscribing both triangles are equal in magnitude, and that the distance between their centres is $\sqrt{b^2\,\mathrm{cosec}^2\,\mathrm{B} - a^2}$.

3. In a spherical triangle prove the expressions

$$\tan\frac{\mathrm{A}+\mathrm{B}}{2} = \frac{\cos\frac{a-b}{2}}{\cos\frac{a+b}{2}}\,\mathrm{Cot}\frac{\mathrm{C}}{2}$$

$$\tan\frac{\mathrm{A}-\mathrm{B}}{2} = \frac{\sin\frac{a-b}{2}}{\sin\frac{a+b}{2}}\,\mathrm{Cot}\frac{\mathrm{C}}{2}$$

Two sides of a spherical triangle are 54° 30′ and 67° 30′, and the included angle is 86°, find the other two angles.

Given log cos 6° 30′ = 9.99720.
log cot 43° = 10.02754.
log cos 61° = 9.68557.
log sin 6° 30′ = 9 05386.
log sin 61° = 9.94182.
log tan 65°—32′ = 10.34197.
log tan 7°—54′—7″ = 9.14238.

4. If S be the number of solid angles of a polyhedron, F the number of its faces, E the number of its edges, shew that $S + F = E + 2$.

5. If a point move in such a manner that the distance between the feet of the perpendiculars let fall from it on two fixed straight lines is constant, prove that it will describe a circle.

6. The acute angles, which the distances of two points of an ellipse from the same focus make with the respective tangents at the points are complementary to each other; prove that the square on the semiaxis minor is a mean proportional between the areas of the two triangles, of which the two points are the respective vertices, and the distance between the foci the common base.

What relation must the minor axis bear to the distance between the foci in order that the problem may be possible?

7. Find the length of the shortest distance between two straight lines in space whose equations are given.

8. A plane moves so as always to cut off from an ellipsoid the same volume; shew that it will, in every position, touch a similar and concentric ellipsoid.

ALGEBRA, INCLUDING THEORY OF EQUATIONS.

Examiner.—Dr. Mackay

1. In continued fractions, the convergents, taken in order are alternately less and greater than the continued fraction.

Find the 6th convergent to $\sqrt{31}$.

2. There are 3 book shelves, each of which will hold 20 books: when books are composed of 3 sets of 5 vols. each,

6 of 4, and 7 of 3, how must they be distributed so that no set is divided ?

3. Reduce to its simplest form the expression,

$$\frac{(yz - ax^2) - (ca - y^2)\quad (ab - z^2)}{(bc - x^2) \cdot (yz - ax) - (zx - by) \cdot (xy - cz.)}$$

4. If n be a prime number, the co-efficient of every term in the expansion of $(a + b)^n$, excepting the first and last, is divisible by n.

If n be any positive integer, $2^{2n} + 15\ n - 1$ is divisible by 9.

5. Prove that impossible roots enter equations by pairs. Shew that $a^2\ x^2 + abx + ac$ will be a positive quantity for all real values of x, if the roots of the equation $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ are imaginary.

6. Solve the equations

$x^3 + 3\ x^2 + 9\ x - 13 = 0.$

$4x^6 - 24x^5 + 57\ x^4 - 73\ x^3 + 57\ x^2 - 24\ x + 4 = 0.$

7. Investigate the logarithmic series

$$\text{Log}\left(n + z\right) = \text{Log}_e\, n + 2\left(\frac{z}{2n + z}\right) + \tfrac{1}{3}\left(\frac{z}{2n + z}\right)^3 + \tfrac{1}{5}\left(\frac{z}{2n + z}\right)^5$$

and thence find the Naperean logarithim of 2 to five places of decimals.

DIFFERENTIAL AND INTEGRAL CALCULUS.

Examiner.—ARCHDEACON PRATT.

1. Define the differential co-efficient of a function of x: and find that of $a x^n + b$, $\sin x$, $\tan x$, and $\log_e x$.

2. Enunciate and prove Taylor's Theorem for the expansion of functions of x in powers of the increment of x. Is this series universally true for every value of x? State the exceptions, if there be any.

3. Prove that $\frac{dy}{dx}$ is the tangent of the angle which the tangent line of a plane curve, referred to rectangular co-ordinates, makes with the axis of x.

4. Explain how the differential calculus enables us to determine the real value of functions which assume the form $\frac{0}{0}$ for particular values of the variable. Apply your theory to the example $\frac{\cos x}{\frac{\pi}{2} - x}$ when $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$.

5. If y is a function of x, obtain formulæ for finding the 1st, 2nd and 3rd differential co-efficients of y with respect to x in terms of those of x with respect to y.

6. Prove that when y (a function of x) has a maximum or minimum value, $\frac{dy}{dx} = 0$ and $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$ is negative or positive when the corresponding value of x is substituted in them.

7. State, without proving, how the maximum and minimum values of a function of two variables are found: and apply the rule to find the largest rectangular solid which can be inscribed in an ellipsoid, the sides of the solid being parallel to the axes of the ellipsoid.

8. Trace the curve $y = \dfrac{x^3}{a^2 - x^2}$

9. What order of contact has the osculating circle with a plane curve? Is the order of contact invariably the same at all points? What is the order of contact of the osculating circle of an ellipse at the extremities of the axes?

10. Integrate $\dfrac{1}{x^4 - 1}$, $2 \tan x . \sec^2 x . \dfrac{1}{1 + a^2 + \cos x}$ with respect to x.

11. A cylindrical mug, of which the width is $2a$ and the depth is b, is filled with water, and a solid paraboloid is thrust with its vertex downwards into the mug and its axis vertical. Find the parameter of the parabola which generates the paraboloid, so that when the vertex has reached the bottom of the mug exactly one-half of the water has run over its brim.

12. Prove that $\displaystyle\int_0^a \frac{x^{2n} dx}{\sqrt{a^4 - x^4}} = \frac{1.3.5. \ldots 2n-1}{2.4.6. \ldots 2n} a^{2n} \frac{\pi}{2}$.

13. The solution of a differential equation of the *nth* order between x and y ought to have n, and only n, arbitrary constants in its solution.

L. C. E. Degree Examination.

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

Examiner.—MR. MARTIN.

1. One pound Troy of standard silver is coined into 66 shillings. Calculate the weight Avoirdupois of £145 17*s.* 6*d.* in silver.

2. Find the value of:

(1) 5 cwt 2 qrs. 5 lbs. at 2 Rs 5 as. per lb.

(2) ·75 of 6*s* 8*d.* — 1·843 of 4*s.* + 3 9796 of 2*s.*

3. Divide 18.′5′ by 34 06 and 9 0072 by ·′07′ each to five places.

4. Find the cube root of 29567 to 3 places of decimals, and the square root of ·00000182250.

5. Find, by duodecimals, the contents of a room, whose length is 12 feet 3 inches, breadth 6 feet 4 inches, and height 10 feet 8 inches, giving the answer in cubic yards, feet, and inches

6. Calculate the present worth on the 10th January of a bill for £1570 10*s.* 6*d.* drawn 30th December at 5 months, at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

7. If 15 men, working 8 hours a day, can complete a given work in 36 days, how many boys will be required to complete the same work in 19 days of 6 hours each. Two men being able to do the work of three boys.

8. Solve the following equations:—

$$\left.\begin{aligned} \frac{x}{y} - \frac{y}{x} &= \frac{x+y}{x^2+y^2} \\ \frac{x^2}{y^2} - \frac{y^2}{x^2} &= \frac{x-y}{y^2} \end{aligned}\right\} \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots \quad (a)$$

$$\left.\begin{array}{l} x+y+z=\frac{19}{6} \\ x^2+y^2+z^2=\frac{133}{36} \\ y^2=xz \end{array}\right\} \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots (b)$$

$$\left.\frac{y^2}{2}-\frac{5x+4}{3}=\frac{4x-9}{3}\right\} \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots (c)$$

9. If A varies as B, AC varies as D^2 and B^2 varies as CD, then $(A+B+C)^4$ varies as ABCD varies as $A^4 + B^4 + C^4$.

10. Divide $x^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{1}{2}x^{\frac{1}{2}}$ by $x^2 + \frac{1}{2}$, to 4 terms, and cube the expression $(x + \sqrt{-y^2})^{\frac{1}{3}} - (x - \sqrt{-y^2})^{\frac{1}{3}}$

11. Sum the following terms :—

(*a*) $..1^3 + 2^3 + 3^3$ to n terms.

(*b*) $..1{\cdot}2x + 2{\cdot}4x^2 + 3{\cdot}8x^3 +$ & to infinity.

12. What will £50 amount to at 5 per cent. compound interest, in 10 years, interest paid half-yearly.

GEOMETRY AND CONIC SECTIONS.

Examiner.—Mr. Martin.

1. (*a*). Define : *a plane superficies ; parallel lines ; the inclination of one plane to another ; a prism ;* a *sphere* and an *octahedron.*

(*b*).—Is every figure a circle which is bounded by one line, and is such that every point on the circumference is equally distant from a point within it ?

2. Prove that similar triangles are to each other in the duplicate ratio of their homologous sides ?

3. If a straight line AD be drawn from A, the vertex of an isosceles triangle, to a point D in the base produced, the rectangle contained by the segments into which it divides

the base is equal to the difference between the squares of AD and of one of the equal sides of the isosceles triangle ?

4. (*a*). The sum of the squares of the sides of a triangle is equal to twice the square of half the base together with twice the square of the line drawn from the vertex to the middle point of the base. Prove this.

(*b*). Given the base and sum of the squares of the sides, find the locus of the vertex.

5. (*a*). If a line AB be divided internally in C and externally in D in a given ratio, and if on CD as diameter a circle be described, and any point E be taken on the circumference and joined to A and B, then AE : BE shall be in the same ratio as AC : CB.

(*b*). If a right line be cut in harmonic ratio, and if the points of section be joined by right lines with any point outside the line, prove that any right lines drawn across the joining lines, will also be cut harmonically.

6. Of the three plane angles which form a solid angle, prove that any two are together greater than the third

7. If a right cylinder be cut by a plane which neither contains nor is parallel to the axis, and which is not parallel to the base, the section will be an ellipse.

8. Prove that the area of an ellipse is equal to the area of a circle, whose diameter is a mean proportional between the axes of the ellipse

9. All parallelograms formed by drawing tangents at the extremities of any two conjugate diameters are equal in area.

10. A circle described through the intersection of three tangents to a parabola will also pass through the focus.

11. Find the equation to a tangent at any point of an ellipse.

12. Find the polar equation to the parabola, the focus being pole.

STATICS AND DYNAMICS.

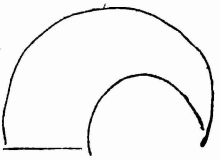
Examiner.—Mr. Martin.

1. Define "*Statics*," "*Dynamics*," "*Density*," "*Weight*," "*Velocity*," "*Momentum*," "*Accelerating Force*," "*Moving Force*," "*Moment of Inertia*," "*Centre of Gyration*," and "*Centre of Oscillation.*"

(*a*).—Two parallel forces of 2 and 7 lbs. respectively, act in opposite directions at the extremities of a rigid line 7 feet long, find resultant in magnitude and position.

(*b*).—In a system of 5 pulleys (each without weight) where each string is attached to the weight, find what weight will be supported by a power of 17 lbs.

2. Find the centre of gravity of a figure bounded by a straight line, and the circumference of two semicircles whose radii are respectively half of, and equal to the line, being granted that the centre of gravity of a semicircle is situated at a distance from the centre $= \frac{4}{3\pi}$ radius.



3. State and prove Gulden's properties?

4. A uniform beam rests with one end A on a smooth vertical wall; the other end B is supported by a string fastened to a point C in the wall. If the length of the beam be a feet and the length of the string b feet, find CA and the tension of the string?

5. A hemisphere rests between a vertical wall and a horizontal plane; m and m' being the co-efficients of friction of the wall and plane respectively. Find θ the inclin-

ation of the base of the hemisphere to the horizontal plane in the limiting position of equilibrium.

6. Determine the conditions of equilibrium on the inclined plane when friction is taken into account.

7. An imperfectly elastic body impinges upon an immovable plane: determine the direction and the velocity of the motion after impact.

8. Required the length of a pendulum which vibrates sidereal seconds, the length of the sidereal day being 23 hours, 56 minutes, and 4 seconds?

9. Prove that the moment of inertia of any system of bodies about any axis is equal to the moment of inertia about an axis parallel to this passing through the centre of gravity, together with the moment of inertia of the body, collected in its centre of gravity, about the given axis.

10. A body falls down a given inclined plane. At the moment it begins to move, another body is projected up the same plane with a velocity equal to that acquired in falling down a similar plane n times its length. Where will they meet?

11. The arms of a bent lever are equal; and the weights suspended at their extremities are as $1 : \sqrt{2}$; find the angle between the arms, that the arm with the less weight attached may be horizontal.

12. A body is projected vertically upwards; from ths time it reached a height of 20 feet until it returned to this point again, on the way back, six seconds elapsed; find velocity of projection and total height attained?

OPTICS, HYDROSTATICS AND HYDRODYNAMICS.

Examiner.—Mr. Martin.

1. In the case of a concave spherical mirror, trace the different positions of the conjugate foci.

2. Light diverges upon a convex mirror to a point situated 52 feet behind the mirror; the radius of the mirror is 11 feet; find the conjugate focus.

3. A straight rod is dipped in water, making with the surface an angle of 11°, what is the angle made with the surface by the image of the portion of the rod which is under water?

4. Prove the formula connecting the distances from the surface of the conjugate foci, in the case of a thin double convex lens.

(*b.*) Let the radii of a thin double convex lens of glass be 10 and 12 inches respectively, and the distance of the incident focus be 23 inches. Find the position of the conjugate focus.

5. If the focal length of the object glass of an astronomical telescope be 40 feet, and of its eye-glass 1 inch, find its magnifying power.

6. Prove the principle upon which Hadley's sextant is constructed, and give some idea of the manner of making use of the sextant.

7. Suppose that in a glass vessel, whose shape is spherical, filled with a liquid at any point, an orifice be made, whose area = 2·5 square inches, and a piston be inserted at this point accurately fitted, and if the pressure thereon be 50 lbs., what pressure will be transmitted to a portion of the surface of the vessel whose diameter is one inch.

8. A dyke to shut out the sea is 200 yards long, and is built in courses of masonry of one foot high; the water

rises against it to a height of 6 fathoms; calculate the pressures against the 1st, 18th, and 36th courses, estimating a cubic foot of water at 62½ lbs.

9. Explain the meaning of *specific gravity* (*a*). If one body weighs 7 lbs. in air and 3 lbs. in water; and another body weighs 8 lbs. in air and 5·5 lbs. in water, compare their specific gravities; *that of air being* ·001225 *and of water unity.*

10. A cylinder, filled with fluid, with its axis vertical, is divided by horizontal sections into 5 annuli, so that the pressure on each is equal to half the pressure on the base; the radius of the cylinder is 10 inches; determine its height, and the breadth of the third annulus.

11. Explain the construction of the barometer and its application to measuring the heights of mountains.

12. A cone moves through a fluid with a given velocity in the direction of its axis, first with its vertex and next with its base foremost; compare the resistances in the two cases.

TRIGONOMETRY, LOGARITHMS AND MENSURATION,

Examiner.—MR. MARTIN.

1. Prove that the product of the sum of the sines of two angles, and the difference between their sines, is equal to the product of the sine of the sum and the sine of the difference of the two angles.

2. Prove the following formulæ:—

(*a*). $\dfrac{1-2\,\mathrm{Sin}^2\,\frac{A}{2}}{1+\mathrm{Sin}\,\frac{A}{2}} = \dfrac{1}{\mathrm{Sec}\,2A+\tan 2A}$

(*b*). $\mathrm{Sin}\,A+\mathrm{Sin}\,B+\mathrm{Sin}\,C = 4\,\mathrm{Sin}\,\dfrac{A+B}{2}\,\mathrm{Sin}\,\dfrac{A+C}{2}\,\mathrm{Sin}\,\dfrac{B+C}{2} + \mathrm{Sin}\,(A+B+C)$

3. Solve x from the following equations :—

(a). 4. Sin x. Sin 3 $x = 0$

(b). Sin x. Sin $(2a + x) + n \operatorname{Cos}^2 a = 0$

4. A and B are two light-houses, neither visible from the other. A C and C B are two level roads, making the angle A C B = 61° 32′, A C = 4 miles and B C = 8·75 miles. Find distance A B.

5. In order to ascertain the height of a mountain, a base was measured of 2,761 feet, and at either extremity of this base were taken the angles formed by the summit and the other extremity; these were 58° 29′ and 111° 52′; also, at the extremity where the latter angle was taken, the angular height of the mountain was 11° 18′. Required the vertical height.

6. Prove the exponential theorem, and hence find the base of the Napierian system of logarithms.

7. A triangular field has its sides $a = 1050$, $b = 600$, and $c = 500$ yards: find its area.

8. Give formulæ for calculating *the area of a circle, the area of a segment of a circle, the area of an ellipse, and the volume of a cone.*

9. How many cubic inches are in a solid circular ring, whose outer and inner diameters are 10 and 8 inches respectively?

10. How much of the earth's surface would a man see if he were raised to the height of 6,000 feet above a level plain, the radius of the earth being taken at 4,000 miles?

11. How many cubic feet of water can be contained in a ditch of the form of an inverted frustum of a pyramid, if it measure 400 feet by 20 at the top and 300 by 15 at the bottom; the uniform depth being 6 feet?

12. The axis of a sphere being 42 miles, what is the convex superficies of the segment whose height is 9 inches?

MATERIALS AND PRACTICE OF BUILDING.

Examiner.—MAJOR WARRAND.

1. Give the characteristics of a good building stone generally, and state the kinds of granite likely to deteriorate by exposure.

2. What kind of clay should be selected for brick burning, and how would you test a brick when made, as to its fitness for bridge purposes?

3. Describe the flame kiln now in use at Roorkee. Give a plan and sections of it, and state mode of loading and firing.

4. What is bujree? State its properties, and the reasons for them.

5. When mortar of common lime and sand is used, why should the exterior joints be pointed with hydraulic mortar, and when should the pointing be executed?

6. What are the chief causes of decay in timber? Give their origin, and state under what circumstances a coating of pitch or paint is injurious to timber.

7. How do you test by fracture the qualities of wrought and cast iron?

8. Explain how to set about digging the trench for a foundation on sloping ground, give a sketch, and state what is the consequence if the foundation is dug deeper then requisite.

9. Name the principal points to be attended to in building chimney flues.

10. State the process of making a terraced floor; and state how the quality of the lime used affects the process.

11. Describe the shears used by Smeaton in building the Eddystone Lighthouse, giving a sketch of them.

12. State the best general form of retaining wall, and give a rule for its dimensions in earth of ordinary consistency.

13. What special care is requisite in segmental, skew, and rampant arches, to prevent the upper courses of the abutments from sliding; sketch one of each, and state in which the abutments must vary in thickness, and why?

14. With reference to a masonry bridge, define the terms abutments, waterwings, axis, extrados, spandrils, and blocking course.

STRENGTH OF MATERIALS AND STABILITY OF STRUCTURES.

Examiner.—MAJOR WARRAND.

1. How does stone give way under a crushing force, and what result is deduced therefrom?

2. What rule should regulate the length of wooden posts intended to sustain a vertical pressure; give the formulæ, expressing their relative strengths for various proportions of length and thickness.

3. What are the proportions of the tensile and pressure resisting powers of cast iron, and show how this influences the shape of a cast iron beam to resist a transverse strain? Give a section of the best form of such a beam.

4. Investigate the formula expressing the strength of a beam loaded at any point, and supported at both ends.

5. If a beam is supported at its extremities, show what its form should be that it may have equal strength for sustaining a load at whatever part applied, the breadth being constant.

6. Give Tredgold's rule for distinguishing ties from struts, and apply it to a panel of Long's truss.

7. Give Rondelet's rule for the thickness of enclosure walls, and for walls carrying a well-tied roof.

8. Find the thickness of the base of a revetment wall of triangular section, to support the side of an earthen cutting 30′ deep whose line of rupture is inclined at 60° to the horizon, the specific gravity of the brickwork being equal to that of the earth of the cutting.

9. Explain how the loading of an arch will affect its points of rupture, and state the least thickness in terms of its span, which will prevent an unloaded semicircular arch from rising at its haunches, although its abutments may be sufficient.

10. Having ascertained the direction of the line of thrust of an arch, show how its force in a horizontal direction is calculated, and work out the question geometrically.

11. What is the result of M. Vicat's experiments on the elongation of wrought iron from a constant strain of extension, as applicable to one of the causes of the destruction of suspension bridges? State what other modes of destruction they are liable to, and what precautions should be taken to guard against them.

CONSTRUCTION OF ROADS AND RAILROADS.

Examiner.—MAJOR WARRAND.

1. Explain the mode of working a cutting, twenty-four feet deep, in stiff clay, the earth being used to form an embankment with a lead of 100 yards.

2. If a bank, up which soil has to be moved makes an angle of 35° with the horizon, and is 45′ high, what expedient should be resorted to for raising the earth.

3. What slopes should be given to the sides of common

clay cuttings and to embankments made from their excavation? State the best way of forming the latter.

4. What should the gradients of common roads depend on? Explain this, and show how it limits the slope.

5. How would you ascertain whether it would be worth while to metal a kutcha road whose slope is 1 in 30, the present friction on the kutcha road being $\frac{1}{16}$, and on the metalled road $\frac{1}{40}$. The co-efficient of friction for a slope of 1 in 30 is 0.64, and a bullock is supposed to draw five maunds twelve miles a day on a level kutcha road.

6. What is the difference between "keeping up" and "repairing" a metalled road; which process is the best and least expensive? Describe the proper mode of keeping up a road, and state in what points the Calcutta practice agrees with this.

7. Give a section of a metalled road on a paved foundation formed on the side of a hill whose slope is 1 in 2, showing drains, &c., road to be 35 feet wide.

8. Give a cross section of the parallel or straight rail, showing the mode of supporting and securing them in detail, specifying the material of which each part is composed, and the reasons for its selection.

9. Explain what limits a railway curve, and what steps are taken to preserve the equilibrium of a train passing over it.

10. How is a railway crossing arranged? Give a plan and section of a fixed crossing plate.

CARPENTRY AND MECHANISM.

Examiner.—MAJOR WARRAND.

1. Give a longitudinal elevation of a portion of Howe's truss; what are its advantages over Long's truss?

2. Give a sketch of a scarp joint to resist both a cross strain and one of extension.

3. Give a sketch of Captain Best's plank centering for a span of 36′, describe how it is put together, and show what arrangements are made for gradually lowering it.

4. Sketch a fir truss for a roof 40′ span, giving the dimensions and names of the various parts.

5. State the considerations that should influence the form of a joint, and apply them to show the best form for the joints at each end of the principal rafter in the above truss.

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6. Forces have four modes of action. What are they, give examples of each.

7. Show how a rotatory motion may be communicated to an axis by means of links.

8. How is a belt prevented from shifting along the edge of a wheel? Give the principle of this construction.

9. How are concentric wheels made to revolve in contrary directions?

10. What are cambs? Show how a downward stroke is obtained by their use.

11. Explain the action and uses of the Governor.

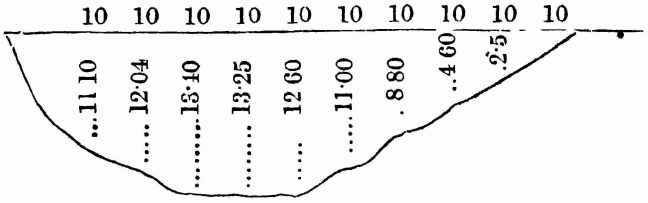
12. Explain Watt's arrangement for converting a reciprocating circular motion into a reciprocating rectilinear motion.

HYDRAULICS.

Examiner.—MAJOR WARRAND.

1. Give the rules for finding the mean velocity of a river, having given its area at various points, and the slope of its bed.

2. Find the proper amount of water-way for a river whose flood section is given below, and whose flood velocity at the surface is equal to 4·15′ per second. The velocity under the bridge not to exceed 5′ per second and the height of the piers to be 15′ up to spring of arch.



3. Give a cross section of a canal in a side cutting, the soil being of a marly nature.

4. The Doab Canal was originally laid out with too great a slope. What bad result ensued, and what steps were taken in consequence?

5. Give a cross section of a lock chamber, state what considerations influence the dimensions given to the chamber walls.

6. Give a sketch of a fire engine and describe its mode of action.

7. By a diagram, show how the buckets on an overshot wheel should be placed. Should the buckets be made of wood or sheet iron, and why?

8. Give the formula for expressing the dynamic effect of a stream of water impinging on a water wheel, and thence deduce the conditions for maximum effect.

ESTIMATE.

Examiner.—MAJOR WARRAND.

1. Find the quantities of work in foundation, superstructure, and arching of the drain bridge drawn in the accompanying sheet.

2. The quantities of material required.

3. The probable cost of materials.

SPECIFICATION.

The bridge masonry to be of best pucca bricks, laid in mortar consisting of one part of stone lime and two parts of soorkee. The concrete to consist of five parts broken brick and one part lime.

Rates.

Bricks $12'' \times 5\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ at 7 rupees per 1000.
Stone lime at 50 rupees per 100 maunds.
Soorkee at 10 rupees per 100 maunds.

DRAWING.

Examiner.—MAJOR SHERWILL.

Engineering.

1. Explain the nature of *a Plan*, and what is meant by its being *drawn to scale?*

2. What is an *Elevation Drawing?* What surface does it represent, and with what other drawing must it correspond in its horizontal dimensions?

3. In a vertical and transverse section through the centre of an arch, what parts will be seen *in Section*, and what *in elevation?*

4. If the wheel of a carriage, or any flat circular object, be placed in a vertical position, and its front oblique to the eye, what figure will the *apparent* form of the circumference present?

5. If an ellipse be placed obliquely to the eye, so that the major axis, lying horizontally, shall appear reduced and equal to the minor, what will then be the apparent form of the figure?

6. If a cylinder be cut through *longitudinally, transversely* and *obliquely*, what forms will the 3 sections present to the eye?

7. If a row of columns or pillars 12 feet in height, be arranged in elevation 6 feet apart, with the sun on the right, at an elevation of 40 or 50 degrees, which side of the pillars will be in shade, and on what 2 *surfaces* will the shadows cast by the pillars fall?

Perspective.

8. What effect is produced by distance upon all retiring objects and surfaces, and where do all right lines, which are horizontal (or parallel with the ground) and at right angles with the transparent plane (or plane of the picture) appear to vanish?

9. Suppose a bookshelf to contain 8 shelves (numbered 1 to 8) the first being *one foot* from the ground, and all one foot apart, and 4 inches thick, placed on one side of the picture, and that the horizon is exactly 4 feet high; what surfaces will each of the shelves (specifying them by their numbers) present to the eye of the spectator?

10. If 20 square boxes, or cubes, be placed on the ground in any part of the field of vision, or picture, *at an angle with the transparent plane*, but *parallel to each other*, how many vanishing points will they have?

Iso. Persp.

11. What is the meaning of the term Isometrical, and what will be the difference between the appearance of a cube delineated according to the laws of true perspective, and drawn isometrically?

12. How many sides of a building are seen in an isometrical view and what is the practical object of this kind of drawing?

DRAWING.

a. Draw neatly in pencil to a scale of three feet to an inch, the elevation of the row of 6 pillars described in Question 7.

b. Also on a scale of two feet to an inch the bookshelf as described in Question 9.

SURVEYING.—No. 1.

Examiner.—MAJOR SHERWILL.

1. Construct a diagonal scale of $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches to a mile, in Gunter's chains; the lowest division being 10 links.

2. Plot from the accompanying field-book and by the above scale. Give the area of the plot in acres, roods and poles.

Bearing.	Gunter's chains.
A °	
B 14	56·05
C 245	28·06
D 295	32·80
E 211	31·50
F 142	31·70
A 90	34·10

3. In levelling why does a greater reading on the back staff denote a rise, and vice versâ. Give a diagram.

4. A day's work in the field with a hundred feet chain, yielded 8 miles, 32 chains, 67 links of linear measurement; but upon comparing the chain at the close of the day with a measured standard, it was discovered that the chain was $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch too long—what was the real distance measured?

5. Upon the accompanying diagram, scale 20 chains to an inch, show how you would arrange a series of triangles for the purpose of surveying the plot by chain only. The longest side of any triangle not to exceed 20 chains. The base to be carried through the figure in the most convenient direction.

6. Give any two methods of finding the width of a river or lake, without the use of any angular instruments.

7. A and B being known and visible points in a survey, show how on the plane table your position may be discovered in the field, A bearing 320°, and B 49°. Give a diagram.

8. Having completed a net-work of triangles, explain how you would proceed to fill in the topographical features of a country.

9. A and B are stations in a survey some miles apart and invisible the one from the other, how would you find the distance between them ?

10. Give the natural number of the log. tangent of the hour-line of a horizontal sun-dial for half-past two o'clock, in latitude 24° 30′. What regulates the height of the gnomon of a sun-dial ?

SURVEYING.—No. 2.

Examiner.—MAJOR SHERWILL.

1. Construct a vernier scale of 4 feet to an inch to read to $\frac{1}{81}$th of a foot.

2. Describe the principal uses of a prismatic compass during the prosecution of a Trigonometrical Survey, and show how a careful use of this instrument saves much time and labour, as well as much useless observing of angles by theodolite.

3. Describe the nature of check labels and the principle by which they prove the work to be correct.

4. Describe minutely, but briefly, the process of observing an angle by an Everest pattern theodolite.

Why will the Instrument not give the angle required if the right hand object is first observed; for instance, it is required

A C B to measure the interior angle A B C =340°; why should the flag at C, the left hand flag, be first observed, and not that at A, or the right hand flag.

5. In using a plane table, why is it always fixed in the direction of the meridian? Describe what the effects would be if placed in any other direction.

In traversing a road or river with a plane table, what checks would you use, and how often would you bring them to bear, in order to prove the correctness of your work?

6. Reduce and plot from the accompanying field-book by Logarithmic traverses, and give the area of the figure in acres, roods and poles. Scale, 20 Gunter's chains to an inch.

	Angles.	Bearing.	Distance.
A	°		Chains links.
B	67 55	57·05	42·40
C	88·55		47·00
D	64·59		79·80
E	26·43		82·10
A	291·28		46·40
	540·00		

L. M. and S. Degree Second Examination.

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

Examiner.—F. N. Macnamara, M. D.

1. What are the vegetable substances in most common use as poisons in Bengal—and what are the most prominent and diagnostic symptoms which follow the internal exhibition of each?

2. Do you know of any drug which, taken internally, will produce symptoms resembling those of inflammation of the brain following on a wound of that organ?

3. What post mortem appearances would you expect to find in the generative organs of a woman who had died in the sixth month of pregnancy, three days after the induction of abortion, by the local use of "lal chittra?"

4. An article of clothing is sent to you on which are clots supposed to be of human blood, and hair. What steps would you take to decide whether they are such or no, and what evidence would you be able to afford with reference to the clots being from a human subject?

5. What are the characters of incised wounds inflicted during life, and in what respects do they differ from wounds inflicted after death?

SURGERY AND OPHTHALMIC SURGERY.

Examiner.—J. Fayrer, M. D.

1. Describe the causes, predisposing and exciting symptoms and progress of popletetic aneurism, the various modes of treatment now in use, stating the circumstances inducing you to select one in preference to the other in any particular case. Let your account involve a description of the pathology of this disease, and the mode in which circulation is maintained subsequently in the limb.

2. Describe the symptoms, pathology, and treatment of cartilage in a joint. Take the ankle joint for illustration.

3. Describe the symptoms and treatment of fracture of the neck of the scapulæ.

4. What is a cicatrix? how is it found? what are its physical and vital endorsements? and how does it differ from the tissue it replaces?

5. What are the most frequent causes of death after surgical operations in Hospitals? give a short account of the one you most dread.

6. Describe the objective and subjective symptoms of each form of corneitis, state the pathological changes which take place and the principle on which the local and general treatment is based: give an account likewise, of the pathology of the progressive stages of ulceration of the cornea, and why the bis becomes organically united to the cornea in this disease, and not after an operation for paracentesis cornea.

7. State the difference and the causes of the difference in the subjective and objective symptoms of syphilitic and rheumatic bitis, and the principles on which the local and general treatment is based.

MEDICINE.

Examiner.—N. CHEVERS, M. D.

1. Give the physical signs, symptoms and diagnosis in a case of obstructive and regurgitant disease of the vritral orifice; what morbid results to other organs are to be anticipated, how would you treat them, as they occur.

2. Discuss, briefly, the question of employing mercury in chronic enlargement of the spleen, morbus brightii, and acute hepatitis.

3. Describe the probable causes, diagnosis, symptoms, various modes of treatment and appearances after death in an ordinary case of hæmorrhagic dysentery.

4. How is a case of chronic bronchitis to be distinguished from one of phthisis pilmonalis.

MIDWIFERY.

Examiner.—N. CHEVERS, M. D.

1. Trace out fully the ascertained causes of puerperal fever, and describe the pathological conditions of that disease.

2. What are the several forms of placenta prævia, and what the measures to be adopted under the varying circumstances of these cases ?

3. What malpositions of the fœtus are ascertainable during the first stage of labour ? How are they to be distinguished and how rectified ?

4. Under what circumstances is the use—1st, of the vectis ; 2nd, of the short forceps ; 3rd, of the long forceps advisable ?

DESCRIPTIVE AND SURGICAL ANATOMY.

Examiner.—S. B. PARTRIDGE.

1. Describe with their relative relations, the parts that would be met with in making a dissection from the integument to the medium plane of the body in a space bounded in front by the medium line, behind by a line corresponding to the position of the anterior tubercles of the transverse processes of the cervical vertebræ, below by a horizontal line on a level with the upper margin of the thyroid cartilage of the larynx, and above by the figure of the mouth and a line continued backwards from the angle of the mouth to the lobe of the ear.

2. Describe the situation and boundaries of the inguinal canal.

3. Give a brief description of the internal ear.

4. Describe the urinary bladder and urethral canal, giving their relations and attachments to surrounding parts and especially notifying the points in their individual and relative anatomy which are of surgical importance.

5. Describe in the order in which they would be met with in dissection, the structures situated in that portion of the upper extremity which would be included between two lines surrounding the limb, one drawn two inches above, and the other two inches below the elbow joint articulation.

6. From what sources do the structures of the larynx draw their supply of sensory and motor nervous filaments ?

CHEMISTRY.

Examiner.—F. N. Macnamara, M. D.

1. How is the quantitative ultimate analysis of an organic body such as urea, conducted ?

2. Given a mixed solution of sulphates of copper, iron and zinc. How would you proceed to separate the metals in such a state as to allow of the quantity of each in the solution being determined ?

3. Name the minerals on the table.

4. Give a sketch of the chemistry of morbid urine, as regards the organic ingredients, which are normally present in the excretion.

5. What is the construction and mode of action of the aotatic galvanometer ?

6. Give the tests for hydro-cyanic acid, and write in symbols the changes which occur in their application.

MATERIA MEDICA.

Examiner.—T. ANDERSON, M. D.

1. Enumerate the best known anthelmintics; give the names of the plants yielding them and also the natural orders to which these plants belong.

2. What is ipecacuanha? mention the name and natural order of the plant that yields it, and the country from which it is procured; of what officinal preparations is ipecacuanha an ingredient?

3. Enumerate the indigenous Indian febrifuges; giving the names and natural orders of the species from which they are obtained.

4 What are the officinal preparations of the salts of iron? Mention the diseases in which they are prescribed, and give the dose of each.

5. What are the chemical compounds of zinc admitted as articles of the materia medica? Detail briefly the physiological and therapeutic actions and uses of each and to the dose of each drug.

6. To what class of medicines does hyoscyamus belong, and what are its physiological and therapeutic actions? Mention its officinal preparations, giving the dose of each and the diseases in which they are prescribed.

7. What is the distinction between magnesium and magnesia? What are the medicinal salts of magnesia. State the uses and dose of each?

8. What plants of the natural order umbelliferæ are medicinal? Give the name and nature of the drug obtained from each species, mentioning also the use and dose of each.

9. How many grains of opium are contained in the given quantities of the following medicines:

Two drachms of tincture opii.
Six ditto of vinum opii.
Six scruples of pulvis cretæ compositus cum opis.
One ounce of tincture opii ammoniata.

BOTANY.

Examiner.—T. ANDERSON, M. D.

1. What are tendrils? Mention a few natural orders in which they occur.

2. What are the different parts of a seed? Enumerate them in their order beginning with the external covering.

3. State accurately what is meant by the terms angiospermous and gymnospermous, and name one or two natural orders as examples of each.

4. Detail as fully as possible the characters of the natural order compositæ and mention a few plants that belong to it.

5. Distinguish between a legume and follicle. In what natural orders are examples of them found?

6. Explain briefly the meaning of the following terms:

Monocarpic.	Radical.
Polycarpic.	Axillary.
Apocarpous.	Monadelphous.
Syncarpous.	Diadelphous.
Anthocarpous.	Scandent.

7. Describe in botanical language the plants on the table, distinguishing them by the numbers 1, 2, 3 and 4 as attached to the specimens and give the class and natural order of each.

GENERAL ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY.

Examiner.—W. CROZIER.

1. Enumerate the elements which enter into the composition of the body, and the manner of their combination to form organic or living bodies.

2. The constituents, structure and functions of adipose tissue.

3. A general description of the organs of relation, and minute structure and functions of the nervous system.

4. Describe the successive arrangement, number and form of the teeth together with their functions and structure.

5. How are the different tissues of the body nourished and the blood replenished with nourishing elements and the effete useless materials thereof expelled from the body ?

COMPARATIVE ANATOMY AND ZOOLOGY.

Examiner.—W. CROZIER.

1. What are the characteristic distinctions between inorganic and organic bodies and of the subdivision of the latter, viz. animals and plants ?

2. Into how many divisions are the numerous animals classified and what are the principal characteristics of each division ?

3. Into how many classes are the vertebrate division of the animal kingdom divided, and what are the general characteristics of the class aves or birds ?

4. How are the mammalia distinguished from the other class of the vertebrata and of the order ruminantia ? Describe the peculiarities.

5. In the class mammalia give a description of the principal modifications of organs of locomotion and how bimana are distinguished by these organs from all other mammalia?